BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 11,820 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1886.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	For.
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	22nd Oct.
— GWALIOR	2738	500	R. Haselwood	29th ,,
L GANGES	4126	800	E. Stewart	5th Nov.
M PASHAMATTA	4760	900	W. D. Anderson	12th ,,
L RAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	19th ,,
— SIAM	3041	500	R. F. Briscoe	26th ,,
L VERONA	3116	600	M. de Horne	3rd Dec.
M PESHAWAR	3800	600	L. H. M. ale	10th ,,
L CATHAY	2883	500	E. Ashdown	17th ,,
— ASSAM	3038	500	J. P. Hassall	24th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets are issued including railway fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons	H.P.	Captain.	For.
HYDASPES	2084	500	G. Scrivener	29th Oct.
SURAT	3142	550	R. G. Murray	12th Nov.
KAISAR-I-HIND	1628	700	E. G. Stead	26th ,,
MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	10th Dec.
NEPAUL	3536	600	G. I. Alderton	24th ,,

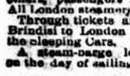
Return Tickets are issued, at greatly reduced rates, to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, October 18, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.	20th Nov.
ARCHIMEDE	4,000	800	20th Oct.	10th Dec.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Nov.	1st Jan. 1887

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey viâ Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Tons.	To sail
D. BALDUINO ..	5,000	3rd Nov.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 15, 1886.

BOMBAY TO ANTWERP DIRECT.

THE Splendid Passenger Steamer "CLAN DRUMMOND," will sail from Bombay for Antwerp direct, on or about 30th October.

The Saloons and State Rooms are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Separate music and smoking-rooms. Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

For particulars as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 16th October, 1886.

HIS HIGHNESS THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE s.s. "KILWA," Captain Simons, will positively sail for Zanzibar on WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst. For Freight or Passage, apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & CO.,
Agents.

Khoja Mohola, Mandvi, 15th October, 1886.

ANCHOR LINE

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Tons.	Captain.	To sail.
BELGRAVIA	5,000	G. C. Boothby	23rd Nov. 86.
BELGRAVIA	do.	do.	1st March 87.
BELGRAVIA	do.	do.	25th May 87.

Passengers can now be booked by the above well-known and favourite Steamer for any of the above voyages. Two and four berth cabins on deck, punkahs, refrigerating room, &c., &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 4th October, 1886.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

SPLENDID First-class Iron steam-ships built on the Clyde expressly for the Indian Service, under special survey above the highest class at Lloyd's will be despatched as follows:—

FOR LONDON OR LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF CANTERBURY ..... 13th November.
CITY OF CARTHAGE ..... 11th December.
CITY OF EDINBURGH ..... 11th January.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried. Two Bath Cabins, Bath, Punkhas and every Comfort for first-class passengers. No others taken. Crews entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 2nd October, 1886.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

1886.

s.s. ARABIA	3,550	480	Capt. J. Laird ..... 28th Oct.
s.s. BELGRAVIA	5,000	500	Capt. G. Boothby 23rd Nov.
s.s. VICTORIA	3,558	480	Capt. W. Russel. 4th Dec.
s.s. NUBIA	3,550	480	Capt. J. Donaldson 14th ,,
s.s. PERSIA	3,550	480	Capt. R. Hutchison 25th ,,
s.s ROUMANIA	3,387	480	Capt. J. Harris... 8th Jan.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

s.s. CALIFORNIA	3,410	480	Capt. W. S. Young. 4th Nov.

Passengers by s. s. "California" can book through to London by sea all the way or overland from Marseilles. Each steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for first class passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, October 5, 1886.

FOR SALE!

OWNER GOING HOME,

THE FAST SLOOP YACHT "THISTLE," built by Stockton and Picket, Southampton. Length on water, Line 39 feet, Breadth 7 feet 4 inches. Copper-sheathed. Has old cruising and nearly new racing sails, and is in sound condition. For price, &c., apply to

T. MACKINLAY.

Alleppey, Travancore.

SCOTT & Co, M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including Horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Hospital, Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K.T.E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K.T.E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 22th October, 1886, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebundar, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PUNTA DE LEA.

S.S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 25th October, (arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Muarch, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 20th October, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on THURSDAY, the 4th November, at 5 p.m.

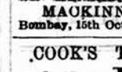
FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "LALPOORA," 3,250 tons, on THURSDAY, the 21st October at 5 p.m.

S.S. "LAWADA"...3,249 tons on or about 10th Novembe
S.S. "NUDDEA"...3,000 ,, ,, 24th ,,
S.S. "KANGRA"...1,978 ,, ,, 8th December
S.S. "BENZADA"...2,078 ,, ,, 22nd ,,

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 15th October, 1886. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.



PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London at the lowest possible rates. Quotations and every information re Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 300 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 8, post free.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, published monthly.—Ans. 4.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BEST MOCHA COFFEE;

Roasted and Ground by a first-rate London Roaster, hermetically sealed tins of 1 lb. each. Cash Rs. 1-3

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

KEROSINE COOKING STOVES

IN large variety. Their comfort, cleanliness speed, economy and ease of operation makes them a real luxury. Full detailed catalogues on application.

TREACHER AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

JAVA CIGARS.

THE JAVA GEMS.

THESE are prepared specially for TREACHER & Company, from the very finest selected Tobacco. In Flavour and Aroma they are far superior to the ordinary run of Cigars, and those who appreciate a good smoke should give them a trial.

They are described by an old Indian of upwards of twenty years' residence "as being the very best Cigars he had ever smoked in India."

Java Gems No. 1 per box of 100 .....Rs. 3-8
,, ,, No. 2 ,, ,, ,, 3-4
,, ,, No. 3 ,, ,, ,, 3-0

TEACHER & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FINE OLD GLENLIVET SCOTCH WHISKY,

A BLEND OF THE FINEST ORIGINAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES

Of a Particularly Delicate Aroma and Flavour.

Patrons of "TREACHER'S GLENLIVET" have written as follows:—

"The best Whisky I ever had in India."

"Neither in Bonnie Scotland nor out of it have I met with a better Whisky."

"I congratulate you on the Blend; it is the universal spirit used here."

"Please send us ten dozen of your GLENLIVET for the Mess at once; the last ten dozen have gone very quickly; everybody here likes it."

GLENLIVET WHISKY,
Cash, Rs. 24, per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow Street.

REAL MANILLA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,

"Cavite" Brand,

Extra fine quality and size,
The finest production of the Manillas and Choicest Importation of the Season,
Carefully selected by Mr. Neuberg's special Agent at

MANILLA.
"PRIMA, PRIMA QUALITE"

No. 1 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 90 per 1,000.
Per Box of 50, Rs. 5.

No. 2 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 60 per 1,000
Per Box of 100, Rs. 6-8.

No. 2 CHEROOTS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 60 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 6-8.

No. 3 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 40 per 1,000.
Per Box of 200, Rs. 9.

FLOR DE JAVA CIGARS.
(The only original)
SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED.
MILD, MELLOW AND FREE.

		Per 1,000	Per box of 100
FLOR DE JAVA,	"COQUETAS"	Rs. 30	Rs. 3 8
Do.	"TRABUCOS"	,, 35	,, 4 0
Do.	"ROYALS"	,, 40	,, 4 8
Do.	"ATALANTA"	,, 45	,, 5 0

Please note, the above are not to be confounded with other Java Cigars obtaining elsewhere.

Samples forwarded on Application.

J. NEUBERG,
TREET, BOMBAY.

BEERS, STOUTS, AND CIDER,

TREACHER'S OWN BRAND.

LIGHT PILSENER BEER.

BOTTLED at the Brewery specially for TREACHER & Co., Ld., and highly recommended as the best Light Beer in the Indian Market. This Beer is supplied under the Company's usual guarantee as to quality and condition, and all those desirous of a "GENUINE LIGHT MALT LIQUOR" should give "TREACHER'S PILSENER" a trial.

Cash Prices.

Per doz. bottles, cash ...Rs. 6 0 | Per doz. half-bottles, cash ...Rs. 4 0

DREHER'S VIENNA BEER,

IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

This Beer has obtained a world-wide reputation, and is without an equal in the Indian market.

Per doz. quarts, cash ...Rs. 7 0 | Per doz. pints, cash ... ...Rs. 5 4

SOLE AGENTS FOR

JOHNSON AND CO.'S CANTERBURY ALE.

This pleasant Bitter Beer has been imported by Treacher and Co. at the suggestion of a well-known Physician in Bombay, and is strongly recommended as one of the very best Beers in the Indian Market. It has the genuine bitter aromatic flavour of the Hop, does not contain an excess of alcohol, and possesses in an eminent degree those refreshing, digestive, and tonic properties which should characterize all Beers.

Per doz. bottles ... ...Rs. 6 8 | Per doz. half-bottles... ...Rs. 4 8

BASS'S BEER AND GUINNESS'S STOUT,

BOTTLED BY FOSTER AND SONS.

In the home market Messrs. Foster and Son's bottling is considered much the best, has by far the largest sale, and commands the highest price.

The Company are the Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

Per doz. bottles, cash ...Rs. 6 12 | Per doz. half-bottles, cash ...Rs. 4 12

BASS'S PALE ALE IN WOOD,

DIRECT FROM BREWERY.

	Bottles.	Half-bottle.
BASS BEER, L. G. A., by Foster and Sons, per dozen, cash	Rs. 6 8	Rs. 4 8
GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT, by Burke and Co., per doz., cash	,, 6 8	,, 4 8
DEVONSHIRE CIDER, by Foster and Sons, per dozen, cash	,, 8 0	,, 5 8
KILDERKINS	...each ,, 34 0	

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

"SPECIALLY SELECTED" WALKING WITH HARD BARKS

"THE LATEST NOVELTIES." STICKS.

Hazel, Spur Oak, Orange, Olive, Bark Thorn, } From
Ceylon Vines, Cherry, Wangee Cactus, Black Thorn, } Rs. 1-8.
Silver Mounted, for presentation ... ...From Rs. 5.

HOAR & CO., { OUTFITTERS, } BOMBAY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S COGNAC

SHIPPED in five qualities, older and more mature than the generality of Brandies shipped to India.

Four Star and Three Star qualities are Fine Old Coguacs, needing no recommendation from us. Two star quality is a most excellent Brandy, though comparatively new.

The quality we distinguish as "Monogram" brand is remarkably good at its price, suitable for admixture with Ærated Waters.

Four star...Rs. 41-8 Three star...Rs. 36-4.
Two star ... ,, 33-4. One star ... ,, 30-0.
Monogram Rs. 27-0.

A parcel of sample bottles forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.

The Brandies also in bulk and in Jars of two and four gallons.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, CHAINMAKERS.

CENTRE SECOND WATCHES.

A fine large size, Sterling silver, keyless, crystal face watch, with long Centre second hand, and pusher to stop the balance. Very neat appearance, strong and durable. Especially useful to Doctors and Engineers. Price Rs. 60. 2 years guarantee.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

We just received a small consignment of white metal keyless Chronograph watches of excellen quality. Price Rs. 50.

A decided improvement in these watches and likely to be much appreciated by horse-timers will be found in the Second hand starting direct from the figure 12 without retrograding first to the extent of 1-5 of a second as is the case in almost all Chronograph watches.

SILVER REPEATER WATCHES.

Many persons have hitherto been debarred from buying one of these useful watches on account of heir high prices. We have succeeded in manufacturing a Repeater Watch far less complicated in construction than those hitherto sold, and are now able to offer a fine hunting or cut-hunting, keyless

REPEATER WATCH

in extremely heavy Sterling silver case for Rs. 165 only.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDERABAD.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, &c.

THE AGENTS FOR DR. TENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

BRINSMEAD'S AND SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.

STARLEY AND SUTTON'S BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

RAWSON BROS. SUPERIOR ELECTROPLATED WARE.

MANUFACTURING GOLD AND SILVER SMITHS.

ALL KINDS OF ENGRAVING AND DIESINKING.

PRECIOUS STONE AND PEARL MERCHANTS.

IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CLOCK AND CHRONOMETERS, NAUTICAL AND OTHER SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED, ADJUSTED, AND RATED.

ENAMELLING, ELECTROGILDING, PLATING AND NICKELING,

MUSICAL BOXES, BINOCULARS, TELESCOPES, &c.

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.—BRANCH AT POONA.

CHAMPAGNE.

JEAN SIBADEY'S "CARTE BLANCHE."

A Light Wine of good quality, and very moderately priced.

Per dozen quarts.....Rs. 34 8 Cash, Rs. 37 6 Credit
Per 2 dozen pints..... ,, 37 8 ,, 40 8 ,,

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

GANDY'S AMERICAN COTTON BELTING

TO those having the use and care of machinery it is of the greatest importance to know what is the best belting to use to transmit power. To such and to all the answer is, USE THE GANDY BELT.

It has imitators, and this is the strongest proof possible, that is an article that is worth spending cash on to imitate. If it were a worthless article, or one that had not been VERY SUCCESSFUL, no one would go to the expense and trouble to imitate it. Imitation is the strongest form of flattery, and those who imitate the "GANDY" belt are proclaiming to all belt users, that the GANDY belt is the best that has ever been put before the public.

The GANDY belt has acquired such a deservedly high reputation, that belt users, after having tried all others, come back to Gandy and declare that, notwithstanding the difference in price, they find it to their advantage to the American Cotton Belt made, only by the inventor and patentee.

MAURICE GANDY,
130, Queen Victoria-street, London.

WHISKY.

SCOTCH.

	Per dozen.
CARLTON, 11 years old, finest imported	Rs. 41 8
Do. 5 years old, grand Whisky	,, 37 8
GRAND OLD HIGHLAND	,, 36 0
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S in square bottles	,, 28 8
"SPECIAL RESERVE" Glenlivet	,, 26 4
FINEST HIGHLAND MALT, our own blend	,, 25 12
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET	,, 24 0

IRISH.

D. W. D., three Shamrocks	Rs. 29 8
Do. one Shamrock	,, 27 4
FINE OLD, our own blend	,, 25 12

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES AND CLUBS.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ERSKINE'S BRAHEE SUGAR POWDERS,

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR

Rheumatism, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Facesache, Toothache, Earache, Coughs, and all Affections from Cold.

Per packet, 12 as. and Re. 1-12.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

COCA WINE.

A stimulating and strengthening Tonic, prepared from the leaves of the Erythroxylon Coca, a plant much valued for its marvellous medicinal properties. It is a remedy for and a preventive against the effects of extraordinary Exertion and Fatigue, and appeases Hunger and Thirst.

Per Bottle, Rs. 3-8.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

RHEUMATIKON.

A CERTAIN AND NEVER FAILING SPECIFIC,

For the Cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sore Throats, Cold at the Chest, Sprains, Contusions, etc.

Per Bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO. Ld. BOMBAY.

KEMP'S PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP.

A MOST invaluable Cough Medicine, which has now been proved by an experience of many years, and continues to receive the increasing approbation of the public.

It stills the most troublesome and irritable coughs, cuts and brings up the phlegm easily, removes huskiness and soreness of the throat, tightness and oppression of the chest and difficulty of breathing, and induces calm and refreshing repose. Indeed, so speedy is the relief it affords, so delightfully soothing and healing its effects, even in the worst cases, that those who have once used it, use and recommend it in preference to every other medicine.

Per bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP AND COMPANY'S PAINLESS CORN AND WART REMOVER.

GIVES instant relief the moment it is applied, and if used night and morning for a few days the Corn or Wart will peel completely off, without inconvenience or pain.

"In its effects it is a real marvel."—M. S. Jamsetjee.

Per Bottle, 10 as. and Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & COMPANY, Limited,
BOMBAY.

STANDARD AERATED WATERS.

KEMP & Co., Limited, have recently erected new machinery embodying the latest inventions for the production of superior Aerated Waters.

The perfect purity of these beverages is first secured by FILTRATION, then passing through COLUMNS OF GRANULAR CHARCOAL, and then a SECOND FILTRATION. The water thus purified has been analytically examined, and found in the most unfavourable seasons to be ABSOLUTELY FREED FROM ALBUMENOID NITROGEN. The water is then passed through machinery internally coated with silver and tin, where it receives its charge of gas, and from whence it is passed into the bottles without any organic contamination. Studious arrangements are also employed in the cleansing of the bottles, which, after being washed in several waters, are finally purified by passing over jets of pure water. NO BOTTLES ARE EVER USED A SECOND TIME.

The Company bottle Aerated Waters both in a patent glass stoppered, and in ordinary bottles, the price of each being the same, and the following are the prices of the different beverages:—

	Dozen.
Soda-water (5 grains per bottle)	Rs. 0 12
Potash-water (as Pharmacopœia)	,, 0 12
Plain Aerated water	
Medicinal Soda-water (as Pharmacopœia)	
Artificial Seltzer-water	
Lemonade	,, 1 0
Lithia Water	
Tonic-water	
Ginger-ale	
Gingerade	
Raspberryade	
Bottles charged extra, but allowed for on return	,, 2 0

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY VOLUNTEER BALL

will be held in the
G. I. P. RAILWAY INSTITUTE, PAREL,
On OCTOBER 22nd, 9 p. m.,
under the patronage of
LIEUT.-COL. S. JACKSON, C. I. E., AND OFFICERS OF THE CORPS.

Prices of admission in Uniform, Rs. 6; in Mufti, Rs. 7.
To admit one Gentleman and two Ladies,
Inclusive of Refreshments, Rs. 20.

J. HARTLEY,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE Bank, the Public Debt Office, and the Government Savings Bank will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, the 26th, 27th, and 28th instant, on account of the DIVALI HOLIDAYS.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 23rd October 1886.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having claims against LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. G. GYLL, of the Royal Artillery, are requested to send full particulars of the same to the undersigned.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Solicitors, Bombay.

13th October, 1886.

BOMBAY AND PERSIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Rs. 29 per Original Share of Rs. 500, and of Rs. 5-4-0 per New Issue Share of Rs. 125, for the year ending 31st December 1885, has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company No. 15, Rampart Row, Fort, on and after Monday, the 1st proximo, to Registered Shareholders on the 31st December 1885.

Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates, when applying for Dividend Warrants.

A. H. ZENAL ABADIN SHIRAZEE,
Agent.

Bombay, 18th October 1886.

1887
SMITH'S DIARIES
OF
ALL SHAPES AND SIZES,
AT OUR
USUAL LOW PRICES,
ALSO
A LARGE and varied Selection of office requisites, etc.

BOLTON AND COMPANY.

FANS!
A VERY CHOICE SELECTION.

BOLTON AND COMPANY.

ALBUMS!
IN PLUSH, Leather, &c. To contain Cabinets and Carte-de-Visite as well as only Cabinets.

BOLTON AND COMPANY.

PHOTO SCREENS!
OF the latest designs to contain Cabinets.

BOLTON AND COMPANY.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING BAGS with Silver and Ivory fittings, of various sizes.

BOLTON AND COMPANY.

IVORY HAIR BRUSHES.
IN cases, complete with Mirror, &c.

BOLTON AND COMPANY.
ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

A FRESH SUPPLY
OF
HUNTER'S GAZETTEER OF INDIA,
VOLS. 1 TO 8.
SUBSCRIPTION FOR COMPLETE WORK,
Rs. 40.

COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ltd.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOMBAY
MATRICULATION MECHANICS,
BY
K. D. NAEGAMVALA.
PRICE,
Re. 1; post free, Re. 1-2-0; by V.P. Post, Re. 1-4-0.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CLEARANCE SALE.

IN order to make room for fresh arrivals for the coming season, COOPER, MADON & Co. are now SELLING OFF a large quantity of Surplus Stock, including BOOKS, PHOTO ALBUMS, etc., etc., at greatly Reduced Prices.

COME AND SEE!

SELLING OFF!! SELLING OFF!!!

NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED.

COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COOPER, MADON AND CO, Ld.,
BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS, STATIONERS, AND NEWS AGENTS, CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, WINE, SPIRIT, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
Have in Stock,
NOVELS, POETRY AND STANDARD WORKS,
WORKS OF HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY,
CHEAP EDITIONS FOR TRAVELLERS,
WRITING PAPERS AND ENVELOPES,
CHUBB'S LOCKS AND BOXES,
TELESCOPES, OPERA, FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES,
PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY,
TOILET AND SICK-ROOM REQUISITES,
CHEMICAL APPARATUS AND SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICAL AGENTS.
Price List free on Application.

COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ltd.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ORDERS NOW REGISTERED
FOR
YULE TIDE, 1886.

THIS popular Xmas Annual has now been taken over by Messrs. CASSELL & Co., and the issue for this year will be an exceptionally good one.

The Chief Contents Will Be:—

A MAGNIFICENT COLOURED PRESENTATION PLATE, suitable for framing, (size 25 by 40 inches), entitled—

"THREE LITTLE KITTENS."

After the celebrated Picture by JOSEPH CLARK, exhibited at the Royal Academy.

A COMPLETE NOVEL, by D. C. MURRAY, author of "Rainbow Gold."

TWO BEAUTIFUL COLOURED PICTURES, size 15 by 10½ inches, entitled—

I. THE WAITS: by Yeend King.
II. CHRISTMAS MORNING: by Hal Ludlow.

TWO HANDSOME TINTED PLATES—

I. FAMILY SECRETS: by Frank Dodd.
II. THE POACHER'S DAUGHTER: by S. E. Waller.

CHARADES, PUZZLES, and other CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENTS for Old and Young.

Price, Re. 1; Post free, Re. 1-4; V. P. P., Re. 1-6.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STRAITS FIRE INSURANCE CO., Ld.
HEAD OFFICE, SINGAPORE.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... $ 2,000,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... $ 400,000.

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE accepted on approved Foreign or Native Risks at the current rates of premium. Contributors of business whether shareholders or not, will participate in any return that the company in general meeting shall sanction.

For rates and particulars, apply to

R. & A. HORMARJEE,
Agents.

SEASONABLE BEVERAGES.

	Nett 1 doz. bottls. Rs. a.
BORDEAUX WINE, Sound and Bright	... 12 0
LIME JUICE CORDIAL ...	... 14 0
NORFOLK CIDER (dry) ...	... 8 8
STONE'S QUININE WINE	... 15 0

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the CITY OF BOMBAY is prepared to receive Tenders for the MASONRY WORK, &c. of the Officers' bungalow at the Tansa Dam.

Printed copies of "Form of tender," "General condition of contract" and "Specification" can be obtained at the office of the Executive Engineer, Tansa Works, Municipal Buildings, on payment of Rs. 2.

Plans can be inspected, and all information relating to the work can be obtained at the same office.

No tender will be accepted unless it is accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 50.

Tenders sealed and endorsed on the cover "Tender for Masonry Work, &c., of Officers' Bungalow at the Tansa Dam" will be received at the office of the Municipal Commissioner up to 2 p. m., on Friday, the 29th October 1886.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 19th October 1886.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR LOADING, UNLOADING AND STACKING OF COAL AND MATERIAL.

TENDERS will be received up to 15th November 1886, for the loading, unloading and stacking of Coal and other Material including the Shunting and Marshalling of Wagons at the AJMERE, SABARMATI, KHUNDWA, CAWNPORE, AGRA and DELHI, DEPOTS for a period of THREE YEARS from the 1st January 1887.

Forms of tender and condition of contract can be had from the Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere Depot, on and after the 1st proximo.

A Deposit of Rs. 200 will be required to accompany each Tender.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. S. S. BISSET,
Agent.

General Office, Fort, Bombay, 15th October 1886.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR SMALL STORES AND COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to the 15th November 1886, for the supply of Small Stores, Country Produce, &c., required by the Company at Bombay and Ajmere for the year commencing 1st January 1887.

Particulars of the estimated quantities together with form of Tender with forms and conditions on which only Tenders will be accepted can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper, Colaba, and Deputy Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere Depôt, where samples can be seen on and after the 1st proximo.

The right is reserved to select any one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be bound to supply the same at the Tender rate.

A Deposit of Rs. 1,000 must accompany each Tender, and as a further security for the due performance of the contract a deduction of 10 per cent. will be made from each payment until the total deposit amounts to 5 per cent. of the total estimated value of the items to be supplied.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. S. S. BISSET,
Agent.

General Offices, Fort, Bombay, 16th October, 1886.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR STATIONERY.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to 15th November 1886, for the supply of Stationery required for the Broad Gauge section of this Company for the year commencing on the 1st January 1887.

Particulars of the estimated quantities, together with forms and conditions on which only tenders will be accepted can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Colaba, and samples can be seen at Parel Depôt, on and after 1st proximo.

A deposit of Rs. 1,000 will be required to accompany each tender, and as a further security for the due performance of the contract a deduction of 10 per cent. will be made from each payment until the deposit amounts to 5 per cent. of total estimated value of the items to be supplied.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. S. S. BISSET,
Agent.

General Offices, Fort, Bombay, 16th October 1886.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA, MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR OILS, TALLOW AND COTTON WASTE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to the 15th November 1886, for the supply of
Castor oil.
Cocoanut oil.
Kerosine oil.
Linseed oil, Raw and Boiled.
Tallow, best clarified, white.
Cotton Waste No. 1 to Company's Sample,
Do. 3 to do.
required by the Company during the 12 months commencing 1st January 1887.

Particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at the Bombay, Ajmere, Sabarmati and other Depôts, with forms and conditions on which only Tenders will be received can be obtained from the Chief storekeeper, Colaba, Bombay and from the Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere Depôt, on and after the 1st proximo.

The right is reserved to select any one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be bound to supply the same at the Tender rate.

A deposit of Rs. 1,000 must accompany each Tender, and as a further security for the due fulfilment of the contract, a deduction of Rs. 10 per cent. will be made from each payment until the total deposit amounts to 5 per cent. of the total estimated value of the items to be supplied.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. S. S. BISSET,
Agent.

General Offices, Fort, Bombay, 16th October 1886.

WM. LANCASTER ACCRINGTON.
(J. Drewes, 27, Apollo-street, Bombay.)
SOLE REPRESENTATIVE IN INDIA.

MAKERS of the best Cotton Spinning and Weaving Machinery, including Looms, Folding Machines, and Cloth Presses. Latest improvements. Most successful Patents! Greatest perfection in Cotton Machinery attained. Estimates, plans and particulars on application. The erection and completion of entire Mills undertaken.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
KEROSINE OIL.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at the Company's Offices, Bombay Terminus, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, the 10th November next, Tenders for the supply of such quantities of purified and refined Petroleum or Kerosine Oil, as the Company may require from time to time during the year 1887. (Estimated total quantity 10,000 cases).

Forms upon which only Tenders will be received, can be obtained on application at the Store-keeper's Office, Parel.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 500.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. H. HUSSEY,
Acting Store-keeper
Store-keeper's Office, Parel, 30th September 1886.

NOTICE is hereby given that any person having any claim against PESTONJEE NESSERWANJEE CAPTAIN, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, residing at House No. —Dhobitalao, is hereby required within 30 days from the date hereof to send in his claim to the undersigned Solicitors, and to produce for inspection by the undersigned within the aforesaid time, all Documents or Decrees upon which any such claim is based.

NOTICE is further given that on the 21st day of October 1886, the said Pestonjee Nesserwanjee Captain will assume the name of BOMANSHAW RUTTONJEE CAPTAIN, and will thenceforth sign by that name all vouchers, accounts and documents necessary to be signed by him, and any alleged claims against him under documents signed by any other name will be repudiated.—Dated this 21st day of September, 1886.

LITTLE, SMITH, FREKE & NICHOLSON,
Solicitors,
No. 79, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY

CONTRACT FOR DISCHARGING, LANDING, AND DELIVERING CONSIGNMENTS.

TENDERS are invited for DISCHARGING from SHIPS, LANDING and DELIVERING the CONSIGNMENTS of the Company for a period of three years, from 1st January, 1887.

Conditions of Contract and Forms upon which only Tenders will be received can be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the Agent and endorsed "Tenders for Discharging, Landing, and Delivering Consignments" must be lodged at the Company's Office, Bombay Terminus, not later than 1 p. m. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 20th October next, after which hour no tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. H. HUSSEY,
Acting Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 15th September, 1886.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY, from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow.—This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are the best, the simplest and the most durable, have won the highest rewards, and have the largest sales in the world. For cash or on hire. 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

ICES, Wines, Spirit and Mocha Coffee, of the best quality, to be had only at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, No. 25, Church-gate-street.

BREAKFAST SETS and TEA SETS, in pink or green and gold, 43 pieces Rs. 16; 40 pieces Rs. 11; 27 pieces Rs. 8 8. Cheapest offered—SHROFF BROTHERS.

LADIES desirous of disposing of their Needlework, either plain or fancy, can do so by applying at the Depot, 886, Parel Road, near the Jewish Synagogue.

TO LET, the THIRD FLOOR of HOUSE No. 6, Hornby Row, well exposed to the sea. Apply to FURDOONJEE MERWANJEE BANAJEE, No. 6, Hornby Row.

FOR SALE—A first-rate TONGA with shafts and hood and pair of bay Arab Gallowys, 13-3; the latter are suitable for, and have recently been driven for some months in a victoria. Apply TAT, *Bombay Gasel ee.*

BUNGALOW WANTED—On Cumballa Hill or Neighbourhood. Apply to "BUNGALOW," care of this paper.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

IF you want a good FIT and of good material, you must only go to Y. A. LACKA and Co., Civil, Military, and Naval Tailors, Bombay.

FOR SALE—Messrs. BROOKS SHOOBRIDGE & Co.'s Best LONDON PORTLAND CEMENT. Apply to ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co.

A DELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

FOR SALE—OFFICER SLEEPING PALL, Jabalpore Made, Double Pole, Quite New, Price Moderate. Apply to N. R. Kuthoke, 107, Queen's Road.

BOOK OF BOMBAY.—Illustrating the TOPOGRAPHY and HISTORY of BOMBAY and WESTERN INDIA. Cloth bound, Demy 8vo., Rs. 5.

SUNSHADES.—A large and really choice assortment just to hand, latest productions, Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 25 each BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

HELMETS in Felt and Pith.—In the latest Shapes, suitable for Ladies and Gentlemen, at very moderate prices. The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Church Gate Corner.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MRS. MARTIN, late of Poona, Practical Dressmaker and Milliner, Kennedy Sea Face, Colaba. Ladies' Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

JUST RECEIVED—A Fresh Consignment of Flower and Vegetable Seeds for the Cold Season in Splendid condition by PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

ROYAL LIFE BRANCH.—Large reduction in rates for Life Assurance from 1st January, 1886. This will also apply to present Policy-holders.—THOS. H. MOORE, and Co., Agents.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year, £549,974-10-10 Stg.

LUNCHEON BASKETS, complete with all necessary fittings; for three, Rs. 23 each; for two Rs. 20 and 18 each; for one, Rs. 12 each.

J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

WANTED, Immediately, a Robust KARKOON to assist a Surveyor in laying out Bassein Salt Pans. Must know *Modi*. Age 25 to 35. Apply personally to "J." Address found at this office.

WANTED—A Second-hand Lancashire Cornish or Locomotive BOILER of 70 to 100 lbs. pressure. Apply with full particulars and lowest rates to Messrs. HARVEY & Co., 18, Elphinstone Circle.

LANOWLEE HOTEL.—ROOMS are vacant for Ladies and Gentlemen. Five minutes' walk from the station. Lanowlie, has an elevation of 2,500 feet above the level of the sea, and is 200 feet higher than Khandalla.

KRUG'S CHAMPAGNE.'—Private Cuvee Extra Sec. Rs. 53 per dozen, or to buyers of over 5 dozen Rs. 50 per dozen, as used at the Yacht Club and sundry Messes. Apply THOS. H. MOORE and Co.

WOODCUTTING and ENGRAVING—Advertisement and printing blocks of any design. Also Crests and Monograms of every description carefully engraved and stereotyped. H. A. GEYER and Co., Bombay.

WANTED—A pair of nice ARAB HORSES or MARES, warranted quiet, stylish and sound, which can be driven in double and single Harness. Apply, with full particulars, to "S. M. E.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Mauds, Austrian Rugs, Railway Rugs, Red, White and Blue Wincy Blankets. All of the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

WHAT IS YOUR CREST AND MOTTO.—Monogram and Office Dies, and Copper-plates, very neatly Sunk and Engraved, Pencil Sketches sent for Approval, at moderate charges. At STEWARD & CO., 2, Church Gate Street.

TO LET, the FIRST FLOOR premises opposite the Esplanade Hotel and next door to Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, at present Messrs. Marcks and Co.'s Pianoforte Saloon, suitable as a dwelling house or office. Apply to MARCKS & Co., Limited.

MATHERAN.—ALEXANDRA and PINTO'S HOTELS are now OPEN to VISITORS to which Eight Bungalows are attached. The Parbul House and Stearns House are TO LET for this cold season. Rent Rs. 300 and Rs. 350 each.

WANTED—Immediately TWO GRADUATES and TWO UNDER-GRADUATES as Class-masters. Apply sharp, naming the salaries wanted, to Mr. JEHANGIR SHAH MEHTABJOY VAKILNA, Proprietor and Manager of the Private English Institution, Surat.

ON COMMISSION SALE.—At Scott & Co's Stables, a Bay Arab Gelding, aged, 14-2½ high trained Cavalry Charger, good Jumper, and good Pacer, price Rs. 600. A Dun C.B. Pony Gelding, 5 years, 13-1½ high, very good Polo Pony, trial allowed, Rs. 300. A Bay Polo Pony, Rs. 80.

THE MODY PAREL IRON WORKS.—Castings and Fittings: Iron, Brass, Copper, Phosphor Bronze, &c., Railings, Wood and Tin works, also other works executed. Orders registered at M. J. Mody & Co., Limited, Sh p Chandlers, Hardware Contractors, Mills, Engineers, Municipality, Railway and General Store Merchants and Iron Founders, 25, Apollo Street, Fort or Parell Works.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Ports Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Re. 5; interleaved, Rs. 6-8.

BISCUITS.—University, Bath, Brighton, Italian Finger, Bon Bon, Rose and Orange; Finger, Clifton, Raglan, Shell, Lorne.—PEARSE & Co.

FOR SALE.

A PAIR of Iron GREY WALERS, go well in Double and Single Harness, viz:—
A Mare 5 years old, 15-1½.
A Gelding 4 years old, 15-2½.
Been in India one year, believed perfectly sound. Open to Veterinary Examination.
Apply to
LUDHA EBRAHIM & Co.,
East Street, Poona.

THE COMMITTEE of the Aided Arts College, Sind, have sanctioned the salaries mentioned below for the subordinate Professorate Staff of the College. The salaries are non-pensionable.

Vice Principal (to teach Logic and Moral Philosophy with History and Political Economy) ..... Rs. 400 per month.
Professor of Mathematics, to assist the Principal in teaching Science..... Rs. 300 per month.
Professor of Sanscrit, to assist the Principal in teaching English ..... Rs. 250 per month.
Professor of Persian ..... Rs. 125 per month.

The College will probably OPEN in the early part of January, 1887. The Committee will receive application up to November 20th, 1886. Applicants should address the undersigned, and should give full details as to age and qualifications, submitting also copies of any Testimonials they may possess. Except in the case of the Professorship of Persian. No persons, who are not graduates of a University, need apply.

E. GILES,
Secretary to the Committee, Sind Arts College.
Karachi Sind, 12th October, 1886.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free, published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

NOTICE.—SALE of garden plants, &c., at the late Kesowjee Naik's Bungalow, at Malabar Hill, advertised to be sold THIS DAY, has been postponed.

FOR SALE.

A nice serviceable pony cart with hood; and a strong country-bred pony, with harness complete.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 20th October 1886.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE-STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parell, near Lall Baug, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated glass and crockery ware, strong-built office shigram, round wash-marble and China flower vases, table ornaments, handsome oleographs, Hink's patent duplex table and hanging lamps, Brussels carpet, a collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of Mr. BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE MODY., the same comprises star cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and tea services, best plated cruet and pickle stands, tea pot, hotwater curry dishes, tea and coffee service, oval and round waiters, ice pitcher, butter cooler, spoons and forks and table cutlery in cases, handsome furniture, such as a set of dining tables in 3 pieces, sideboard with mirror glass, whatnot, marble top table and teapoys, sofa couches, oval, writing, pier, dressing and washhand tables, drawing room, easy, low, reclining and mallet pattern arm and without arm chairs, handsome inlaid corner whatnots, lady's writing table, a large size fish aquarium with gold fishes, bentwood baby's and folding chairs, teakwood bedstead complete, baby's cot, mirror doors wardrobe in 2 pieces, cupboard, chest of drawers, a teakwood almyra with mirror glass door, dressing table, large marble figures, handsome China flower vases, table ornaments, handsome oleographs, plated hanging argand lamp with lustres, Brussels carpet, clock, hat stand with mirror, an English perambulator, dispense room furniture, Bassorah fowls, a collection of plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong built office shigram.
Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT OOMERKHADY PAKHADY NEW ROAD IN BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Mr. J. D. Gonsalves, surviving executor of the will of Francis DeSilva, deceased, and with the permission of the Court obtained by the said Mr. J. D. Gonsalves on the 2nd day of August, 1886, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the the premises on the date here-undermentioned the undermentioned landed property.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m.

LOT No. 2.—All the right, title and interest of Francis DeSilva, deceased, to and in all that piece and parcel of fasandari ground, with the messuages, tenements, and the two rows of dwelling houses standing thereon, situate in Oomerkhady Pakhady new road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mandvie, containing by admeasurement 264 square yards, or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under No. 53, and bounded on the east by the house of Mr. Herren, on the west by the house of Mr. Stephens, on the north by a public road called Oomerkhady Road, and on the south by a public drain, and which said property was in the occupation of the said Francis DeSilva, deceased, and is now in the occupation of his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, Solicitors for the surviving executor, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BHENDY BAZAAR OR PAREL ROAD, WITHOUT THE FORT.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees Moosabhoy Farsolabhoy and Adamally Farsolabhoy and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Abdoolaly Noorooden Master (an insolvent), in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 8th day of May 1886.

All that piece of pension and tax land, together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, in the eastern side of Bhendy Bazaar or Parell Road, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes, formerly under No. 119, and now under new Street Nos. 379, 381, and Ward No. 2,062, containing by admeasurement 375 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 701, and new Survey No. 3,664, and bounded on the east by the sweeper's passage, on the west by the said Bhendy Bazaar or Parell Road, on the north by the house of Heptoola Shaik Adam Chithudia, and partly by the house of Rhamanjee Khanbhoy, and on the south by the property of Syed Emadooddeen Refaee Saheb.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the mortagagor, Genajee Cookhaji, and on account and at the risk of the mortagagor—

1 pair diamond sackla, 4 brilliant bangles, 1 brilliant necklace, 1 pair brilliant kadas, 2 emerald pendants, 1 brilliant ring, 1 diamond godariak, 24 emerald beads, 2 gaudade's loose pearls, 2 pearl soojnies, diamond rings, buttons, &c.

SALE OF BURNT AND DAMAGED BAGS OF WHEAT, MUSTARD SEED, &c., AT THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

On FRIDAY next, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Prince's Dock, by Shed No. 8, on account of the concerned, the undermentioned burnt and damaged bags of wheat, mustard seed, &c., landed ex s.s. County of Salop.

L M & Co—23 bags wheat.
1—F ... turmeric,
A B C—167 " mustard seed.
24 "
1961—V B 51 "

SALE OF Valuable stock-in-trade and furniture of the shop known as "Bellatee Bungalow," on the Esplanade Cross Road, opposite the Parsee Gymnasium.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above shop the whole of the stock-in-trade consisting of albums, hand and travelling bags, lady's parasols, dog whips, walking sticks, lady's boots and shoes, glassware, centrepieces, flower vases, cups and saucers, table and hanging lamps, work boxes, toilet sets, cailbells, table ornaments, inkstands, dolls, perfumery, Paris curiosities, cutlery, spoons and forks, tooth brushes, money purses, lady's companions, cash boxes, pictures, shop furniture, such as, glass cupboards, show cases, &c.
The above is on view.

HIGH COURT.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 27 of 1886.

Chandraseker Venaeck, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Dadysett Agiary Road, without the Fort of Bombay, being a minor under the age of 12 years, by his next friend, Moreshwur Bappujee ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
Vejbai, widow of Sha Ramjee Luckmichund, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, residing at Bhat Bazaar, Mandvi, Venaeck Sudanund and Ramchunder Venaeck also of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitants, residing at Dadysett Agiary Road, outside the Fort of Bombay..... Defendants.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises under and by instruction of Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, attorneys for the plaintiff, Mr. Khunderao Morejee, attorney for the defendant, Vejbai and Mr. Jamardhan Gopall, attorney for the defendants, Vinaeck Sudanund and Ramchunder Vinaeck, under a decretal order made on the 24th day of June 1886 in the above suit.

All that piece of pension and tax land, situate at Khumballa Hill, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,576 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2,994, new No. 2,023, old survey No. 74 and new survey No. 108, and bounded on the east by the vacant piece of ground of Munocherjee Framjee Cama, on the west and north by the vacant piece of ground of Trimbuck Jugonnath, and on the south by a vacant piece of ground of Horabjee Jeejeebhoy.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to the Auctioneers, or to the aforesaid attorneys for the plaintiff and defendants.

Sale of grain sweepings, old wood, iron, &c., also about 230 export gate check ticket books at the Prince's Dock.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Prince's Dock, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Dock premises on MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m.

A quantity of grain sweepings, old wood, iron, &c., also about 200 export gate check ticket books of four distinguishing colours of the gates.

On MONDAY next, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

On account and at the risk of Currimbhoy Russoolbhoy—
H C 2488-92—2 cases coloured surface paper.

SALE of NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS under instructions from the Committee of the Native General Library, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises of the Library at the Framjee Cawasjee Institute on Saturday, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m.

Files of the Bombay English and Goojrati Dailies from 1875 to 1884, of Bombay Periodicals from 1872 to 1885. English Newspapers, Goojrati, and Marathi newspapers and Pamphlets and Portuguese newspapers from 1869 to 1875.

These will be on view 4 days before sale.

SALE OF valuable landed property in Shaik Memon Street, opposite Mooljee Jaitha's Cloth Market.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on SATURDAY, the 6th day of November next, the undermentioned valuable property belonging to the estate of the late Dewaleebai, widow of Jethabhoy Khoshaldas.

All that piece of ground together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Shaik Memon Street, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 260 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 633, and bounded on the east by the property now or late of Vizbhoocandas Atmaram, on the west by the said Shaik Memon Street, on the north by the property now or late of Juggonath Sunkersett, and on the south by the property now or late of Hurrishunker Madhavrao and Damoder Madhavrao.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 20th October 1886.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION at their rooms an invoice of 51 cases of oilmanstores by the celebrated makers John Moir and Sons, Limited, consisting of oatmeal, pearl barley, Oxford sausages, game-pie, assorted soups, Scotch salmon, assorted casences, macaroni vermacelli, assorted biscuits, Swiss milk, sauce, French capers, salad and castor oil, carriage and bedroom candles, Nubian blacking, harness composition, raspberry jam, candid peels, almonds and raisins, French plums, cocoa, assorted jam &c., &c.

On account of the concerned.

100 grees Leemann and Gatty's six cord machine cotton thread, several samples of oleographs, combs, padlocks, pipes, accordians, saws, tin rattles, brushes, &c. Also the property of a gentleman, consisting of English mahogany sliding dining table, writing table, crockery and glassware, pictures, Japanese wall plates, brackets, &c., &c.

At 1-30 p.m.

1 handsome strong dark bay Arab horse, goes in single harness.
1 do. do. bay Arab horse.
1 second hand strong built landau.
1 set of plated mounted double harness.
1 second hand glass fronted strong minature brougham in very good order.
1 child's pony with girl's side saddle.
1 strong bay Arab horse 14-2, quiet to ride and drive seven years old.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 56, Hornby Row, near Gaiety Theatre, he very valuable satin and blackwood furniture, made to order by John Roberts & Co., best platedware, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome solid walnutwood semi-grand piano, rich carpets, very handsome real Dresdon statuary, and plates and vases, first-rate pictures and oil-paintings, handsome table ornaments, &c., &c., the property of Mr. BREGLAFFER, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Belassis Road, Byculla, near the Byculla Club, in the bungalow lately in the occupation of F. S. Hore Esq., the very valuable and handsome blackwood and satinwood, French-polished household furniture, made to order by Wimbridge and John Roberts & Co., platedware, crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, a handsome strong English-built dog-cart, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c.

Full particulars

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY BRANCH OF THE

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p.m.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 18th:—King Cenric (ship), for Batavia; Bhownuggur (s), Bhownuggur; Shahjehan (s), Coasts and Calcutta; Lombardy (s), China, &c.; H. J. Hammer (s), Moulmein; City. of Salop (s), London, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Hydaspes entered and the s.s. Knight of St. Patrick and Lombardy left the dock yesterday.

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY.—Mr. M. M. C. Murshan, Assistant District Traffic Superintendent, State Railways, has been elected a member of the Karachi Municipal Corporation.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Zanzibar direct, per extra s. s. Kilwa, will be closed at the General Post Office to-day at 5 p.m. Only letters marked for transmission by private vessel will be forwarded by this steamer.

BREACH OF THE SALT ACT.—Dewlia Sonar, a fisherman, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of removing a quantity of salt, of the value of Re. 5-5, from the Matoonga Government salt pans, without a permit from the Collector of Customs, and was fined Rs. 25.

OPIUM POISONING.—A Hindu, name unknown, apparently about 32 years of age, of the Ghatee caste, was yesterday found lying in an unconscious state at the Dhanna Bunder, suffering from the effects of opium. He was at once removed to the Gokuldass Tejpal Hospital, where he was last night in a critical state.

SUDDEN DEATH.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at Byculla, touching the death of Mohanee, woman, aged 30 years, the wife of a labourer living at Bellasis Road. She had been ailing for some day's previous from cough and difficulty of breathing, and died somewhat suddenly. The medical evidence went to show that death was caused by disease of the heart, and a verdict to that effect was recorded.

TORTURING A BULLOCK.—Mr. Cooper convicted Valley Ismail, a *rekda* driver, who was charged yesterday by a police sepoy with torturing his bullock by means of a goad. The accused denied using the goad, but the sepoy stated that as the accused was driving his *rekda* past him on the Kalbadevie Road, he noticed him use the goad. His Worship considered the charge proved, and fined the accused Rs. 3.

A VAGRANT IN TROUBLE.—Charles McClure, *alias* Puggy, a vagrant, was yesterday convicted by Mr Dosabhoy Framjee of having failed to return to the Government Workhouse from leave granted him on the 11th inst., for the purpose of seeking employment. He was apprehended and taken back to the Workhouse by the police on the 15th inst., and on pleading guilty, was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

CRICKET.—A match was played on Saturday between the present students of the Bombay Proprietary and Sir J. J. Schools. Owing to the unavoidable absence of Messrs. K. H. Judge and Daboo, two of their best batsmen, the Proprietarians sent in (9) of their number against 12 of their opponents, and even at that numerical disadvantage they cut a very good figure in the field. In their first innings they scored 76, whereas the Baronets scored 86. It was not however till the Proprietarians went in for the second innings that they played in their usual style and scored 126. Not a little was contributed to the success of their game by the skill with which Messrs. Tapia, Vatcha and Reporter acquitted themselves in the game. Only one man, named Bapasala, went in for 60. Some good play was also exhibited by Gagrat, on the Baronet side. Amongst the bowlers who were conspicuous for their good bowling, were Messrs. Tapia, J. E. Reporter, and Bapasala.

MIXED IN MATRIMONY.

JOHN COVE, a stevedore's foreman, was placed before Mr. Cooper yesterday under arrest, on a charge of bigamy, preferred by Emily Augusta Gertrude Applin, young woman about 17 years of age.

Mr. Hemming, of the firm of Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow and Hemming, appeared for the prosecutrix; and Mr. D'Souza, pelader, defended Cove.

In her information the prosecutrix stated she was nearly 17 years of age. She knew Cove, who, about five months ago, asked her to marry him. He represented himself to be a widower and unmarried. A few days after his proposal she agreed to marry him, and on the 3rd of July they were married by the Rev. Mr. Forgan. Since that date they lived together as man and wife. She had since been informed that Cove had married on the 9th September, 1880, a native woman called Alice. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Rowe, and the woman was still aliva. About a month ago, her suspicions had been aroused through the receipt of anonymous letters. She asked Cove for an explanation, but he flew into a passion, and told her to treat the letters with contempt. For some time informant did not take any active steps in regard to the letters, though they distressed her very much. On the 15th inst., she again spoke about the letters to her husband, and further told him as they were the cause of much annoyance to her, she would not live with him until she had found out the truth or otherwise of the statements contained in the letters. Cove got angry and told her she might go if she like. While she was dressing to go out to a neighbour's house, he struck her a violent blow on the face, and knocked her down against the fire, and she burst her arm.

Mr. D'Souza asked for an adjournment of the case, as his client had been unable to take any steps towards his defence. He also applied for Cove's admission to any reasonable bail.

Mr. Hemming objected to bail being granted. He said the charge was one of bigamy. His client had been left an orphan at an early age, and was maintained in England on pecuniary assistance afforded by a Major Applin. A few years ago this monetary supply stopped, and the young girl, who was barely seventeen, came out here and was received into a respectable family. The accused had become aware of the interest taken in his client, and though wedded to a native woman, married the prosecutrix.

Mr. Hemming had no objection to the postponement, but as the woman Alice, the accused's wife, was in Court, her evidence might be taken.

She was called, and, speaking Hindustani, said her name was Jan Begum, and she was a widow and Christian. She had been a Mahomedan, and her Mussalman husband had died about 20 years ago. She knew Cove. He was her husband. She had known him for the last six years. She was married to him about six years ago at the Grant Road Methodist Church by the Rev. Mr. J. Rowe.

Mr. Hemming: In what name were you married?

Witness: After the marriage I caused the certificate to be read to me, and I was told that my name was written there as Mrs. Alice Cummings, widow.

Mr. Hemming: Well, after the marriage, did you live together?

Witness: No.

Mr. Hemming: Did he support you?

Witness: No; I maintained myself on alms. He never supported me, and only used to come to the house once a year, and then create a disturbance before going away. I was baptised by the Rev. Mr. Ledgard in the name of Jan Begum.

Mr. Hemming: Did you ever live with a man named Cummings?

Witness: Yes, and in consequence was known by the name of Mrs. Cummings. The accused gave that name to the priest when I was married to him.

Cross-examined by Mr. D'Souza: You were not the wife of Cummings?

Witness: No, I was not. He was a driver in the G. I. P. Railway.

Mr. D'Souza: Is Cummings alive or dead?

Witness: Some say he is dead, but when he left me he married. (Laughter.) Since he married he is dead to me. I have not seen him alive within the last eight years. I was a Mahomedan when I lived with him.

Mr. D'Souza: When did you become acquainted with the accused?

Witness: I was introduced to him and five days after I married him. The people who introduced me hurried me on to marry him. I never knew him before.

Mr. D'Souza: Where was your Mahomedan husband when you lived with Cummings?

Witness: He was dead. His name was Peer Mahomed Salabux.

Mr. D'Souza: When did you marry this Salabux? We shall have to go through a string of your husbands. (Laughter.)

Witness: I don't know. The marriage took place at my native place, Bar Barelly, when I was young.

Mr. D'Souza: Any more husbands?

Witness: No.

The case was then adjourned to Saturday.

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the steam-ship Rydal Hall in the Prince's Dock this evening at half-past seven o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

COTTON FORECAST FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

THE following is Mr. Ozanne's forecast of the cotton crop in the Bombay Presidency:—

Deccan.—Area 11½ lakhs acres, 2½ above average, and 4 above last year. Sowing rains timely and good, Nasick 20, Poona 10, Satara 12,000. Other areas already reported. Break in September will shorten Khandeish crop. Elsewhere crop promising, especially Sholapur.

Gujarat.—Area 6 lakhs above average but slightly below last year in Broach. Ahmedabad 2½, Broach 2, Surat 1 lakh. In last two crop twice or thrice sown, owing to washing rain of July and August. September break bad, except in Broach. Crop assured there, but more rain wanted elsewhere. Baroda 4½, Cutch 1½ lakhs, reported. Slight decrease. Other reports from States not received.

Carnatic.—Sowings incomplete owing to lateness of rain. In Belgaum 1½ lakh, already sown. Kolhapore 33,000. Crop thriving.

Sind.—No returns.

COTTON FORECAST, OCTOBER 1886.

District.	Area in. 1886-87.	Area in. 1885-86.	Average 7 years. Acreage from 1880.
Ahmedabad	276,718	231,917	248,269
Broach	213,088	249,900	211,547
Surat	98,507	96,283	82,247
Kaira	10,548	10,370	6,837
Panch Mahal	795	574	...
Khandeish	1,006,011	690,909	775,322
Ahmednagar	50,438	16,78	26,994
Sholapore	29,805	6,797	25,829
Nasik	39,930	3,499	20,884
Poona	10,672	230	6,030
Sattara	12,455	16,585	12,332
Dharwar	.....	417,6 4	236,725
Bijapore	165,661	169,616	263,785
Belgaum	149,334	165,512	125,758

REORGANIZATION OF THE NATIVE ARMY.

THE following is the full text of the Army Circular relating to the reorganization of the native army:—

With the sanction of the Secretary of State for India, the Governor-General in Council notifies the following regulations affecting the conditions of service of the Native soldier in India:—

LINKED BATTALIONS.

1. The Native infantry regiments of the three presidencies, including those of the Punjab Frontier Force, will be linked together in regiments of three battalions each, with the exception of certain corps which will be linked together into regiments of two battalions each.

Local regiments will remain on their present footing.

2. All enlistments in any battalion after the 30th November 1886 will be made for both or for all three battalions, that is to say, a recruit enlisted for one battlion of a regiment will be liable to serve in the other battalions of the regiment, and will be transferred thereto if required in case of war. Beyond this liability to transfer to a linked battalion during war, the conditions of the sepoy's enlistment will remain as at present.

3. No alteration will at present be made in the numbers or designations of regiments. The liability to transfer will only come into force on one or two of the battalions being ordered on service. During peace time there will be no change either in the organization of the regiments, or in the conditions of the sepoy's service. In detailing troops for field service, one or more of the battalions of a regiment will be left in cantonments; when warned for service, the battalion so warned will at once make up its strength to 1,000 effective rank and file by transfers of men, enlisted under the new conditions specified in this order from the other battalions of the regiment. The other battalion or battalions will simultaneously be recruited to the extent required to replace the men so transferred. The linked battalions will thus supply trained soldiers to fill the ranks of the battalions in the field during the continuance of war. The depot of the battalion on service will, when practicable, be attached to one of the battalions of the linked regiment.

4. In the Bengal presidency the regiments will be linked as follows:—

BENGAL INFANTRY.

1st, 2nd, and 3rd.
4th, 5th, and 6th.
7th, 8th, and 9th.
10th, 11th, and 12th.
13th, 16th, and 17th.
14th, 15th, and 45th (Sikhs).
18th, 33rd, and 38th.
19th, 22nd, and 24th.
20th, 21st, and 26th.
23rd and 32nd Pioneers.
25th, 27th, and 28th.
29th, 30th, and 31st.
39th and 40th.
42nd, 43rd, and 44th (Assam).
1st Goorkhas, first and second battalions.
2nd ditto ditto ditto.
3rd ditto ditto ditto (Second battalion will be raised hereafter).
4th ditto ditto ditto.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

1st, 3rd, and forth Sikhs.
1st, 4th and 5th Punjab Infantry.
2nd Sikhs, 2nd and 5th Punjab Infantry.
The Guide Corps.
5th Goorkhas, first and second battalions.

The linking of the Madras and Bombay regiments will be notified hereafter.

RESERVES.

5. The formation of a system of reserves for the Native army, details of which are notified in the appendix to this Circular, has also received the sanction of Her Majesty's Government.

The measure will be introduced at first only into the infantry of the Bengal Army and Punjab Frontier Force.

RAILWAY PASSES TO FURLOUGH MEN.

6. The Governor-General in Council is pleased to grant free conveyance by railway to and from the stations nearest to their homes to all Native commissioned and non-commissioned officers and men of the Native army proceeding on furlough. They will travel on warrants which will be issued under the instructions of the Commanders-in-Chief in India, Madras, and Bombay. When on temporary leave, they will pay their own expenses as heretofore.

7. Free transport by rail is not admissible for the horses of the Native cavalry.

8. This concession has already been notified with effect from 1st January 1886.

RECRUIT PAY.

9. All recruits for the artillery, Madras cavalry, sappers and miners, and infantry, enlisted elsewhere than at regimental head-quarters, will receive full pay from date of enlistment, as well as marching batta or free carriage for the conveyance of their baggage (according to the regiment for which they are enlisted), to date of joining the regiment.

GOOD-CONDUCT PAY.

10. The second rate of good-conduct pay, Rs. 2 per mensem, now allowed after 9 years' service, will be given after 6 years' service, and the third rate Rs. 3 per mensem, now allowed after 15 years' service, will be given after 10 years' service. This change applies only to the following troops:—

Artillery, Viceroy's body-guard, cavalry (except the Bombay cavalry), infantry, sappers and miners, Central India Horse, Deolee and Erinpoora force, Merwarrah battalion, Meywar and Malwah Bheel Corps, Bhopal battalion and Nepal escort. It does not apply to the Hyderabad Contingent.

HALF-MOUNTING.

11. The annual allowance in aid of half-mounting is raised from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5, with effect from the 1st January 1887.

PENSIONS.

12. The present invalid pension after 15 years is abolished prospectively for all soldiers enlisted after the 30th November 1886, and, in lieu thereof, the ordinary pension will be granted to all soldiers on completion of 21 years' service in the regular army. The ordinary pension is also admissible after 21 years' service to all men now in the army. The superior rate of pension will continue to be granted after 32 years' service under the present rules. This change does not apply to strictly local corps.

13. The scale of gratuities for short-service commissioned and non-commissioned officers and soldiers enlisted after 30th November 1886, who may be discharged as unfit for further service, is extended as follows:—

Above 15 and under 21 years' service,—a gratuity of 12 months' pay of rank, including good-conduct pay.

O. R. NEWMARCH, Major-General.
Sec. to the Govt. of India.

APPENDIX.

ORGANIZATION OF RESERVES.

BENGAL ARMY.

1. Two reserve forces will be formed in the Bengal Army, viz., an active reserve and a garrison reserve, both limited at present to the infantry.

2. The active reserve will be formed of men who may be transferred to the reserve after not less than five or more than twelve years' service with the colours; its numbers will be limited at present to 100 men per battalion.

3. No men are to be passed into the reserve unless certified by a medical officer as physically fit and approved by the commanding officer of their regiment. Selections for transfer to the reserve will be made with reference to length of service, the senior applicants having the preference.

4. No men are to be passed into the active reserve if the regiment is on active service, or is more than five per cent. below its established strength, including recruits.

5. Non-commissioned officers and men in the active reserve will be liable for Field Service with any one of the battlions linked with their own battalions.

6. The garrison reserve will be formed of soldiers who have been pensioned after 21 years' service under the new rules, or of men belonging to the active reserve who have completed a total colour and reserve service of not less than 21 years.

7. No man will be accepted for the garrison reserve unless certified by a medical officer as physically fit for the performance of garrison duties and approved by the commanding officer of the regiment to which he belongs.

8. Short-service soldiers who have been already discharged with gratuities may also be accepted for the garrison reserve on re-attestation, if certified as fit by a medical officer and approved by the commanding officer of the battalion. Such men must refund the gratuities which they have received before they can be enrolled in the garrison reserve, after which they will be entitled to the rates of pay laid down in paragraph 14.

9. The garrison reserve is unlimited in number.

10. Men belonging to the garrison reserve are not liable for service beyond the frontier of British India; they will be employed only on garrison duty within the frontier.

11. All records and documents relating to reserve men will be kept in the battalion to which they belong; and office allowance of Rs. 30 per mensem will be granted for this purpose. Rolls of reserve men are to be kept in the form on the first page of the sheet roll (Bengal Form A-R 12), and copies of these rolls must be furnished to the civil officers of the districts in which the men live.

12. The arms and accoutrements of the active reserve men will be kept with the battalion headquarters, and their training will be carried out with that one of their linked battalions of the regiment which may happen to be quartered nearest to their homes. In cases where this is impracticable, special orders will be issued for the training being carried out elsewhere. Arms and accoutrements will not be issued for the garrison reserve men, for whose training the spare arms in regimental charge will be utilized.

13. One havildar and one naick will be allowed in each class of reserve for every section of 25 men or fraction thereof exceeding one half.

This staff will be maintained either by transfer of non-commissioned officers from the battalion to the reserve or by promotion of privates in the reserve, at the discretion of commanding officers in each case.

14. Men (not being pensioners) of both reserves while at their homes will receive the following rates of pay:—

	Rs.	A.	P.	
Havildars	4	0	0	a month
Naicks	3	8	0	,,
Sepoys	3	0	0	,,

Pensioners who join the garrison reserve will draw their pensions with an addition thereto of one rupee per mensem for sepoys, and one rupee twelve annas for havildars and naicks.

15. Reserve men going to, and returning from their training will be granted free passes by rail and marching batta at the rate of two annas per 15 miles for such part of the journey as cannot be done by rail.

16. While embodied for training, or when called up for service during a war, men of both reserves will receive the full pay and good conduct pay which they were drawing when first transferred to the reserve; while thus drawing full pay, the reserve pay (paragraph 14), and pension pay in case of pensioners will of course lapse.

17. Reserve men will be paid their reserve pay in arrears by commanding officers when embodied for training, one-half of the arrears due being paid to each man on first muster, and the balance, with the full pay and good-conduct pay specified in paragraph 16 at the end of the training.

18. The active reserve will be embodied for training for one month in every year at such date as may be directed by the General officer commanding the division or district in which the battalion is quartered. The garrison reserve will be embodied for training for one month in every alternate year under similar regulations.

19. During the training, all reserve men will be examined by a medical officer, and men found unfit will be transferred to the pension list (paragraph 21), or discharged with gratuity (paragraph 20), or transferred from the active to the garrison reserve (paragraph 6), as the case may be.

20. Gratuities on the following scale will be allowed to reserve men who are discharged as unfit, and who are not entitled to pension:—

	No. of months' full pay of rank and good-conduct pay.
Men of—	
5 years' but less than 10 years' colour and reserve service	3
10 ,, ,, 15 ,, ,,	6
19 ,, ,, 20 ,, ,,	9
20 ,, ,, 25 ,, ,,	12

21. Men of the garrison reserve become entitled to an invalid pension on completing a total colour and reserve service of 25 years, at the following rates:—

Havildars, Naicks	Rs. 5-8-0 a month.
Sepoys	,, 3-8-0 ,,

Pensioners (paragraph 14), who be may invalided as unfit for garrison duty, will revert to their original pensions.

22. Men on passing into the reserve will be provided, as a free issue, with the following articles, which will be of regimental pattern, and will be kept in store at regimental head-quarters:—1 puggri, 1 khaki blouse, 1 pair pyjamas, 1 pair putties, 1 pair native shoes. These articles will be renewed as required under regimental arrangements, the cost being recovered on a contingent bill.

The clothing in wear of men passing into the reserve will be left in regimental store for use during training or when called out for service.

23. Reserve men called out for service will be supplied by Government with great-coats, water-tins, haversacks, and such other articles of equipment as the nature of the service may necessitate.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Lt.-Col. F. S. Fitzpatrick, M.S.C. — Col. Thos. Lowndes, M.S.C
Lt.-Col. T. O. Underwood, M.S.C. — Col. Thos. Bell, Bo. S.C.
Lt.-Col. F. W. M. Spring, Bo. R.A.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr. W. Kemble, B.C.S., 1 mo. — Lt.-Col. L. F. Campbell Madras, S.C., 61 days.
Mr. H. G. Pearse, B.C.S., 3 mo. — Mr. A. S. Moriarty, Bo. C.S., 6 mo.
Mr. D. E. McCracken, B.C.S., 3 mo. — Mr. G. M. Ryan, Bo. C.S., 3 mo.
Mr. R. J. Greer, B.C.S., 9 mo. — Lt.-Col. J. Withers, Bo. S.C., 3 mo.
Mr. G. S. Leonard, B.C.S., 6 mo. — Col. A. M. Philips, Bo. S.C., 6 mo.
Lt.-Col. H. W. Webster, B.S.C., 5 mo. — Maj. Jas. Grant, Bo. S.C., 6 mo.
Maj. C. E. Hallett, B.S.C., 2 mo. — Lt. C. L. H. Cox, Bo. S.C., 4 mo.
Capt. R. E. Maxwell, B.R.E., 274 days. — Maj. M. W. Stevens, Bo. Inf., 2 mo.
Maj. the Hon. G. C. Napier, C.I.E., B. Inf., 6 mo. — Mr. C. H. Owen, Indian Marine, 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr. M. J. Scobie, B.
Mr. C. A. Wilkins, B.C.S,
Mr. W. P. Johnstone, B.
Mr. J. A. Freitas, B.
Mr. J. S. Brown, B.
Mr. C. H. Croudace, B.
Mr. A. Rattray, B.
Mr. J. Mackenzie, B.
Mr. S. Lynch, B.
Capt. T. C. Pears, B.S.C.
Col. C. A. Bayley, B.S.C.
Maj. A. G. Hammond, V.C., B.S.C.
Maj. H. A. Abbott, B.S.C.
Maj. T. Howard, B.R.E.
Maj.-Gen. Sir C. J. S. Gough, K.C.B., V.C., B. Cav.
Lt.-Col. H. F. H. Sewell, Madras S.C.
Lt.-Col. J. H. M. Barnett, Madras S.C.
Surg.-Maj. J. F. Sargent, Madras M.S.
Surg. F. C. Smith, Madras M.S.
Mr. C. E. Biddulph, Bo.
Lt.-Col. C. E. Blowers, Bo. S.C.
Lt.-Col. C. F. James, Bo. S.C.

GRAEFENBERG CATHOLICON.

An infallible remedy for all FEMALE COMPLAINTS. Cures WEAKNESS, NERVOUSNESS, and GENERAL DEBILITY. This remarkable preparation is the only reliable remedy for the distressing diseases of women. Sold by

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,

Price, Rs. 3-12 per bottle.

Many leading Physicians are using this Medicine in their Practice.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

MR. PARNELL has telegraphed as follows to Mr. Fitzgerald, the president of the Irish National League of America:—

The rejection of the Tenants' Relief Bill, the scarcely veiled threats of the Irish Secretary, and the alarming increase in the number of evictions, clearly indicate the commencement of a combined movement of extermination against the tenant-farmers of Ireland by the English Government and the Irish landlords. I lose no time in advising you of the imminence of a crisis and peril, which has seldom been equalled, even in the troubled history of Ireland. I know that it will be the highest duty and the most honourable task which can engage the attention of my countrymen in free America, to do what in them lies to frustrate the attempts of those who would assassinate our nation, and to alleviate the sufferings of those who, unhappily, must be the numerous victims of the social war which has been preached by the powerful and rich Government of England against our people. In sending us that moral and material assistance which has never been wanting, never been stinted, from your side of the Atlantic, you will perform two most important and valuable functions; you will encourage the weak to resist and bear oppression; you will also lessen and alleviate those feelings of despair in the minds of the evicted which have so often and so unhappily stimulated these victims to a recourse to the wild justice of revenge. In doing so you will assist in preserving for our movement that peaceable character which has enabled it to win its most recent and almost crowning triumph, while you will strengthen it to bear oppression and encourage our people until the final goal of legislative independence has been won.

The *Freeman's Journal* says that Mr. Parnell's message to the president of the Irish National League of America is virtually an appeal to the Irish at home and abroad. From the Government nothing apparently can be expected; but the people have to gain everything by their own endurance, backed by the help of their countrymen in exile. There must be no disorder—none of the wild insanity that manifests itself in acts which estrange the sympathy of the world. Where landlords give practical proof that they are fair-minded men, let them be met in a spirit of fair-dealing; where their terms are impossible rents or evictions, they can be baffled without crime or disturbance.

In an interview at Liverpool with a representative of the *Freeman's Journal*, Mrs. Parnell is stated to have said:—"If the people will only be prudent and patient, they must succeed; but committing outrages is only playing into the hands of their enemies. There are a great number of people in the States who profess to have the interests of Ireland at heart; but it is difficult to understand what their policy is. There is no amount of money that will be needed to carry on the movement but will be forthcoming for it in America."

ENCOUNTERS WITH MOONLIGHTERS.

AN encounter took place on Thursday, Sept. 23 between Moonlighters and policemen at Feale Bridge, in Kerry. It appears that a police patrol on duty just before midnight, hearing the sounds of approaching footsteps, concealed themselves. Presently a number of men passed, and, from their conversation, the police inferred that an attack was about to be made upon the house of a neighbouring publican and farmer named Mangan. They took a short cut to Mangan's house, and, having obtained admittance, concealed themselves in the kitchen. Presently men arrived at the front-door, and, having discharged a shot, demanded admittance. The police went out quietly at the back, and, going round, found themselves face to face with the the Moonlighters, whom they summoned to surrender. Instead of complying, however, they opened fire. The police returned the fire, and several volleys were discharged on either side. One of the Moonlighters fell; and, with the exception of one who stood by him, the other marauders fled. The wounded man and his companion were secured. They were a slater, named Mahoney, and a labourer, named Griffin. Mahony, who was wounded in the thigh, was conveyed in a cart drawn by the police to the station, where he was attended by a doctor. His wound is not considered dangerous. Four other men were afterwards arrested, and the six prisoners were removed to Listowel. They were brought up on Saturday, when two of them were committed for trial, the others being remanded.

Five Moonlighters were arrested in Castle-island on Sunday night, Sept. 25. It appears that the suspicions of the police fell upon a band of young men, mostly farmers' sons, who were strolling about the town. Five constables in plain clothes watched them, and saw them disappear in the rear of some houses. As the men did not reappear, the police went in search of them, and discovered them at the back of a public-house kept by a woman named Hickey, whose son is a retiring officer of the parish. On seeing that they were discovered, the men, who were summoned by the police to surrender, ran into Hickey's house and remained in an unused kitchen. Two policemen were sent round to the front-door, and the sergeant in command threatened to shoot any man who tried to escape. They were then handcuffed and secured. One man, who resisted, had a sword in his possession, and three others threw away loaded revolvers. Some ammunition and several pieces of cloth used for masks were also found. The prisoners were marched to the police barracks manacled and tied together with a rope. On Monday they were charged before the magistrates and remanded, and removed to Tralee gaol. A large crowd cheered them at the railway station; and at other stations on the route similar demonstrations were made in their honour.

Early on Monday morning, Sept. 27, a party of eight men were captured by a police patrol between Farranfore and Currans, a few miles from Killarney, while in the act of carrying off a threshing-machine from the premises of a farmer named Horan.

The London correspondent of the *Irish Times* states that General Buller has reported to the Home Office, commenting rather severely on the police patrol system, which he found in Kerry, charging to it in a great degree the impunity with which marauders have hitherto carried on their depredations. It is said that several Moonlighters have offered Sir Redvers information.

GERMAN DOINGS IN THE PACIFIC.

LETTERS received by the Austrian mail give details of some remarkable proceedings on the part of the German gun-boat *Albatross* in punishing natives in the Pacific for murders and outrages upon traders. The *Albatross* recently arrived in Port Jackson after an absence of three months, during which she was cruising among the South Sea Islands, inflicting severe punishment upon the natives by killing large numbers of them and completely destroying their villages. Leneuro, one of the New Hebrides Islands, was first visited for the purpose of avenging the murder of a German trader, named Klein, and an Englishman, named Peter Cullen, which took place about eighteen months ago. When the *Albatross* entered the harbour a number of natives were sighted on the beach fully armed with rifles, bows and arrows, and spears, and the gun-boat at once opened fire upon them with shell from her big guns and also with rifles and gatlings, resulting in about a hundred of them being killed and a large number of others wounded. An armed party was then landed from the ship; but the natives had by this time disappeared into the bush, and, on the deserted village being discovered, the houses were all burned by the German sailors, the plantations were destroyed, and rifle-bullets, powder, axes, knives, bowes and arrows, and spears were taken away and conveyed on board the ship. Another village on the other side of the Sound was then visited by the *Albatross*, shells were fired into it, and another armed party was sent ashore. But here also the natives had taken alarm and fled, and the village and plantations were ruthlessly burned down and destroyed. The Island of Pentecost was next visited with a view to enquire into the murder of a German sailor. The inhabitants of this part of the group are said to be treacherous and bloodthirsty, and when the ship arrived off the village Tombolonga, where the murder was committed, she at once opened fire upon a large crowd of natives who were assembled on the beach armed with rifles, spears, and other weapons. The first shell burst right in the middle of the crowd, and did terrible execution. The firing was continued with big guns, gatlings, and rifles; and in the meantime an armed party was landed, but found that the natives had disappeared in the bush. The village was found after about half an hour's marching; and this, like the others, was burned down and destroyed. This work having been accomplished, the *Albatross* continued her cruise without further incident calling for special notice.

FATHER FAHY'S CASE.

THE new Viceroy, Lord Londonderry, has replied to the memorial of Canon Pope, of Dublin, for Father Fahy's release from gaol. His Excellency refuses an inquiry suggested by the Canon, there being no reason, he says, for it; the case of Father Fahy having been decided in open court, according to the ordinary course of law. Canon Pope again wrote to the Lord-Lieutenant requesting his request for Father Fahy's release, and regretting that the British Constitution cannot allow the aggrieved prisoner to appeal to another court in his defence. The committal of a priest to gaol has, he says, inflicted a deep wound in the tenderest sensibilities of millions of Roman Catholics and their priests, who, he adds, "are promoters of law and order, denouncers of lawless outrages, desirous for amicable relations, on equitable terms, between landlords and tenants, recognizing that both have their duties and their rights? Priests, who are bonds of unity to preserve the intergrity of the empire; and above all, priests who are ever loyal to our gracious Queen. Priests are men of good-will. Father Fahy is one of them."

THE GOLD DISCOVERIES IN QUEENSLAND.

MR. J. F. GARRICK, Agent-General for Queensland, writing to the *Times* with reference to the discovery of a gold-field near Etheridge, in Queensland, says:—

Mr. Gold-Warden, Samwell, in his report to the Government upon the Etheridge field under his charge, states that the estimated area is 9,760 square miles; that many of the known reefs on this field yield from 1 oz. to 6 oz. of gold per ton of quartz, while some have yielded from 10 oz. to 16 oz., and one, the "Susan," has actually yielded for the last two years, on an average, from 10 oz. to 25 oz., of gold to the ton of quartz. The average yield of the field for 1885 was 2 oz. 10 dwt. While it may be true that no official information has been received of the discovery of any new gold-field near the Etheridge, yet within its immense area constant discoveries are made of new reefs, and Mr. Warden Samwall reports, "there are thousands of square miles of mineral wealth in this field yet untouched." The Etheridge is only one of the many others of Queensland well-known gold-fields . . . To those who are desirous of investing in mining pursuits, and to the operative miner I can confidently recommend Queensland as a field for operations, where all the essentials for profitable investment and remunerative labour are to be found, with the special advantages—so far as the De Kaap gold-field is concerned—of being within her Majesty's dominions.

THE CHARGES AGAINST THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

SIR WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, presiding at the annual meeting of Sir W. G. Armstrong, Mitchell, and Co., at Newcastle on Sept. 30, defended his company from recent strictures passed upon it in the press and in Parliament. He complained that advantage had been taken of the recent failure of a gun designed and made at Woolwich to throw discredit upon the type of guns designed and made at Elswick. But they had no participation whatever in the design or manufacture of that gun, and had actually declared their disapproval. In the recent developments of artillery, both Elswick and Woolwich, however, had to contend with difficult problems and doubtful questions of which the outside world knows nothing. To him it was a matter of surprise that the enormous advance which had been made in the power of artillery within the last few years had been accomplished with so few mistakes and so few accidents. Twenty-five years ago the largest service charge of gunpowder used in any gun was 16lb., and the heaviest shot was 68lb. At present the highest service charge has risen to 880lb., and the heaviest shot to nearly a ton. In order to show how absurd are the charges made against the Elswick Company of conspiring with the officials of the War Department to obtain orders, Sir William gave a history of his transactions with the British Government since 1863, when the agreement with their original form was broken of:—Under that agreement, he proceeded, the firm was bound to manufacture exclusively for the British service. A totally new form of artillery, originating with myself, had been adopted, and the Woolwich establishment was wholly unadapted for the production of the new weapon, so that no supply could be obtained except from the Elswick works. The Woolwich factory, under my superintendence, was put into a condition for the manufacture of rifle ordnance in general, and more specially for guns of the new material and construction, then taking the place of the old cast-iron ordnance; but as soon as the factory was in working order for these purposes, rivalries and discords arose, which led to the premature termination of the agreement. The Elswick Company had prudently declined to manufacture exclusively for the Government, unless money was provided for the necessary extension of their plant, and that stipulation was agreed to by the Government, upon the condition that whenever the agreement was terminated the company should take this plant at a valuation, to be settled by arbitration. This was accordingly done when the agreement ended. From that time the firm had no alternative but to commence a new career, based on foreign support, and it was by that support—and not by Government patronage—that the prosperity of the Elswick Ordnance Work was established. The Government orders for new guns for a period of fifteen years amounted to the paltry sum of £1,654 per annum. In fact, if the Elswick Ordnance Department had not made its way independently of Government support, it would have been extinct long ago. In 1873, when our relations with Russia were much strained and our Government were hard pressed, his firm let them have four 100-ton guns, which they had nearly completed for the Italian Government, and, refusing to take advantage of their necessities, they charged contract price only. Therefore, said Sir William, "So far from my objecting to the investigation of the newly appointed commission being carried back a date which would embrace that transaction, I challenge inquiry into the subject. It has been recklessly and untruly asserted that these 100-ton guns were guns which the Italian Government had rejected, but, so far from this being the case, we incurred in some degree the displeasure of the Italian Government for having parted with them. By great exertion we were enabled to complete within contract time four new guns of precisely the same pattern, otherwise we should have been involved in very serious responsibilities."

Dealing with the Collingwood gun, a type to which he had always urged his objections, he asserted that his temporary association with the committee was of a purely technical character. That committee neither had, nor has, any sort of connection with the giving of orders, and could not have exercised any influence in the matter, and would not if it could. The needs of the Government for a supply of the new guns had become very great, as many of their ships were either waiting for or would shortly be ready for their armament. For this reason, and for no other, large orders were offered both to our firm and that of Sir Joseph Whitworth and Co. So far as we were concerned, we had become so largely committed to foreign contracts for our new guns that we could not undertake fresh Government contracts for Woolwich guns without costly extensions of our plant. It was therefore, a subject of grave discussion whether it was consistent with prudence on our part to make those extensions in the absence of any assurance that when the pressing needs of the Government were satisfied they would not revert to their previous practice of withholding contracts from the trade when their own manufacturing establishments were adequate to meet the demand. We did however, take that risk, and have accepted large orders which are now in course of execution. In explanation and defence of his own relations with the Government he said:—"But if our establishment be valuable to the nation as a reserve arsenal in time of war, surely it is entitled to the support and encouragement of the Government in time of peace. Personally, I have been ever ready to afford the Government every assistance and information on subjects lying within my province, and it is both unjust and absurd to attribute my serving gratuitously on two recent committees, upon purely technical subjects, to any other motive than to give the country the benefit of my experience. I may be allowed also to say that it is in harmony with this spirit that I gave to the country the patent for my original gun, and refused any pecuniary reward for my inventions. As to the future, I will always, so long as I am able, hold myself at the disposal of the Government for any information or assistance which my experience may enable me to give." As to Mr. White, he asserted that all pecuniary relations with him ceased when he joined the Government, even to his parting with his shares in their company.

General Sir John Adye, who has held the post of Director of Artillery, and Surveyor-General of Ordnance, writes to the *Times* explaining the system under which the armaments of the country have hitherto been considered and manufactured, showing that the navy is not in any way forced to adopt *matériel* to which it objects, and pointing out the vital necessity of unity of system and pattern in the scattered arguments of our Empire. It is very important to understand (he observed) exactly how far the navy propose to act independently of the War Office as regards their armaments. There must be no confusion or uncertainty on this vital point. Do the Admiralty propose to organize manufactories of their own? And do they intend to establish a separate Naval Committee, and to order guns and *matériel* of war of different patterns from those of the land forces? The creation of and additional arsenal of manufacture would be a matter of enormous cost, and years would elapse before it could be brought to efficiency; and with our present resources, assisted by the trade, no second arsenal appeass necessary. But the other point is still more vital. In the matter of armaments, unity is strength. Several of the Great Powers of Europe have allowed divergence of patterns of armaments to arise between their sea and land forces, and they deplore the confusion and loss of power which necessarily follow. With them, however, it is not of supreme importance. As a rule they have no colonies, stations, or fleets in distant seas. With us it is a far different. If the navy are to establish an independent committee, and to adopt such patterns of armaments, as they choose, ignoring the importance of the question in an Imperial point of view, it may be relied on that in a few years their armaments, munitions, machine gu

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 19.

REUTER'S London Financial Telegram of last evening reports a decline of 3-16d. in Bar Silver, bringing down the rate to 45d. per oz. Rupee Securities had receded to 69¾ for Four per cent. and to 73⅜ for Four-and-a-half, making a drop of ⅛ and ⅜ respectively, on previous quotations. Sterling Loan was ¼ higher at 100¾; and Consols and French Rentes had both advanced, the former ⅛ at 100⅞, and the latter ¼ at 110¼.

A firmer feeling prevailed in the Liverpool market yesterday. Sales reached 12,000 bales, of which 600 were Surats, and Mid-Uplands on the spot were quoted 1-16d. higher, at 5¼d. per lb., rates for Surats remaining unchanged. Arrivals were called steady, but quotations were advanced 1-32d. for all positions, excepting February-March, for which they were quoted 1-64d. higher.

No change either in Spot or Futures is reported from New York. Receipts at the U. S. Ports for the day were 57,000 bales, against 54,000 bales for the corresponding day last year, and 65,000 bales for 1884.

COTTON.—This market is very quiet, and we hear of scarcely any business having been done to-day. Rates have an advancing tendency, and there is but little enquiry on the part of shippers; but dealers are not disposed to meet what there is unless at higher rates. Amongst the few transactions reported we hear of Good Kangaum having been taken at Rs. 178 for March delivery; and Fully Good Bengals at Rs. 161 for January. Bengals are offering freely at Re. 1 under yesterday's rates without attracting attention. We quote :—

Bengals, Good,	Rs. 156;	Fully Good Rs. 160; Fine Rs. 169 January delivery.
Khangaum..	do. 179-80	do.
Julgaum ...	do. 177	do.
Broach	do. 209-10	March delivery.
Dhollerah...	do. Rs. 180;	Good April delivery; Fully Good, Rs. 186; Fine Rs. 192.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—We have no change to report in the position of this market. Shippers cannot pay the rates demanded, and dealers will not lower their pretensions, so an absence of business is the natural result. We have only heard of a sale of ready White Delhi at Rs. 4. Barley for October-November delivery is now offering at Rs. 3-1-0.

Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	1,429 bales.
Wheat	40,153 cwts.
Linseed	5,605 "
Rapeseed	1,530 "
Gingelly Seed	3,297 "
Poppy Seed	209 "
Groundnute	221 "

EXCHANGE.—The market has been irregular to-day, and closes 1-32d. lower for Mercantile Paper, and about 1-16d. for Bank Bills than when it opened. The fall in Silver above noticed, but more the absence of Mercantile Paper (both ready and forward), made two of the Banks willing buyers; and though one Bank sold a little to another early in the morning at 1s. 5 5-16d. demand, that rate was not long attainable. There were some sales of Bank Telegraphic, for January delivery, at from 1s. 5-5-32d. to 1s. 5 3-32d. and the latter rate was obtainable at the close. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5¼d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 3-16d.	"
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 5 5-16d.	" Nominal.
Credits " "	1s. 5 7-16d.	"
France " "	1·34¼	"

FREIGHTS are dull, there being nothing doing, and the following quotations must be taken as nominal to some extent :—

Liverpool	Ready	18s. 9d.
Open Charter	"	18s.
Havre	"	18s. 9d.
Dunkirk	"	18s. 9d.
Antwerp	"	18s. 9d.
Marseilles	"	18s.
Trieste&Venice	"	20s. at 2s. Exchange.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There has been a good deal doing to-day in Four per cent., and the rate has moved up another ⅛th, say to 97 11-16. Four and a half per cent. are steady at 102¾.

SHARES.—This has been an inactive market to-day, and the only changes we have to notice are a decline of Rs. 6 in Queen Mill shares, making the rate Rs. 890; of Rs. 5 in Manockjee Petit, at Rs. 1,185; and of Rs. 3 in Leopold, at Rs. 150; Bombay-Burmah shares have recovered Rs 25 more of their late fall, and now stand at Rs. 2,650, while the Third Issue are Rs. 10 higher, at Rs. 665.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	20,000	500	all	11 p.ct.	725
Bank of Bengal ...	42,000	500	all	10 do.	860
Bank of Madras ...	10,000	500	all	5 do.	615
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank ...	10,000	100		6 do.	125
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation ...	11,000	$125	all	17½ do.	59
National Bank of India ...	37,330	250		5 pct.	11¼xd

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company ...	1,398	1,000	000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld. ...	1,000	500	500	..	500
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company ...	9,345	100	100	Rs. 5	105
Alfred Manfg. Co. ...	1,000	500	500	...	390
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld. ...	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	665
Bellasy S. & W. Co., Ld. ...	871	500	all	Rs. 24½	520
Bo. Cotton Mf'g Co., Ld. ...	600	500	500	..	425
Bombay United ...	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	900xd
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld. ...	2,750	200	200	..	180
Central India S. & W. Company ...	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	730
New issues ...	3,000	125	..	Rs. 125	175
Coimbatore Land & Mill Co. ...	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	682½
Connaught Mills ...	840	500	500	Rs. 25	605
Coorla Mills ...	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	660
City of Bombay Shares ...	595	1,00	1,000	Rs. 55	900
Dharamsey S. & W. Co. ...	3,000	2,00	2,000	..	13½
Dhun Mills ...	1,000	1,00	1,000	Rs. 75	1,070xd.
Empress S. & W. Co., Ld. ...	1,500	500	500	Rs. 20	700
Framji Petit Mfg. Co. ...	2,000	500	500	..	165
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	1,00	1,000	..	920
Hindustan Mills ...	700	500	55	37½	650
Hingunghat Mill Co. ...	700	1,00	500	Rs. 2	80
Hydrabad Spinning Co. ...	400	500	1,000	Rs. 25	445
Imp. Cotton Mills Co. ...	568	1,000	500	Rs. 75	1,370
Indian Manfg Co. Ld. ...	100	500	1,00	Rs. 25	607½
James Greaves Mills. ...	1,340	50	50	14-5-7	610
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co. ...	1,300	1,00	50	Rs. 45	1 115
Jewraj Bhaloo ...	750	1,00	1,00	Rs. 30	950
Khandesh ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	880xd.
Khatao Mackunjee ...	8,500	1,000	10	Rs. 5	150
Leopold S. & Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld. ...	500	1,00	1,00	Rs. 125	2,625xd.
Madras United ...	650	1,00	1,00	..	675
Manockjee Petit's ...	4,050	1,00	1,00	Rs. 50	1185
Managon Spinning Co	5,000	250	25	..	187½
Morarjee Goculdas ...	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,530
National Spinning ...	600	1,00	1,000	..	500
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld. ...	1,000	1,00	100	...	85
Narayan Cotton Mills ...	600	1,000	1,000	..	500nl
New Great Eastern ...	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	895
Oriental ...	6,725	625	625	Rs. 15	665
People of India S. & W Company ...	..	250	250	..	187½
Prince of Wales Spinning Company ...	1,000	500	500	..	85
Queen Spinning ...	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	890
Ripon ...	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	907½
Sassoon S. & W. Co. ...	1,500	1,000	1,000	...	1,275
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld. ...	1,716	500	500	Rs. 17½	350
Sholapore Mills ...	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,275
Soondercas ...	650	1,00	1,000	..	675
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	410
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld. ...	1,212	250	250	...	247½
Victoria Mills ...	600	1,000	1,000	...	490
Western India S.&M Company ...	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	825
Laxmidas Khimji S. W. Co ...	770		1,000	...	830

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R.5 per cent. Stock ...	..	£100	..	..	£100
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent ...	..	£100	..	..	£100

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton ...	200	1,25	1,250	..	1,060
Akola Press Co. ...	85	50	500	Rs. 60	500
Albert Ginning Co. ...	100	50	500	Rs. 45	430
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee ...	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,030
Apollo Press Co. (small shares) ...	750	400	400	Rs. 20	240
Bellary ...	630	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500xd.
Brasi's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld. ...	0	200	200	Rs. 16	160
Bombay Cotton Press. ...	0	125	125	Rs. 14	140
Colaba Press Co. ...	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	645
Dhollera P. & G. Co. ...	0	300	300	12	140
East India Press Co. ...	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,375
Fort Press Co. ...	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,680xd.
French Press Co. ...	300	500	500	Rs. 80	610
Harvey & Sibapathy Co., Ld. ...	450	500	500	Rs. 25	40)
Khanagum Cotton Press Co. ...	240	450	all	Rs. 45	400
Manmar Manfg. Co ...	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	207
Mercantile Press ...	1,500	125	125	..	105
Muttusell Co. ...	3,125	400	400	Rs. 55	405xd.
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	515
New Indian Press ...	4,000	125	125	..	120
Prince of W. Press ...	800	500	500	Rs. 30	440xd.
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.) ...	600	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co. ...	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	600xd.
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co. ...	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,202
Union Press Co. ...	300	500	500	..	505
Vellore Press Co. ...	440	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	705

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co ...	600	1,000	1,000	70	900
Empire Fire Insurance Co ...	200	5,000	1,000	..	1,050
Indian Fire Insurance Co ...	111	5,000		70	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance C ...	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,750

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown&Co Ld. ...	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 / p.c.	185 / 140
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld. ...	1,000	100	100	Rs. 18	14
Bapty Co., Ld. ...	325	200	165	Rs. 20	149
Barton & Co., Ld. ...	4,000	00	100	10 2-3p.c.	
Do. New issue..	500		37	1 2-3p.c.	20
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld. ...		500	100	6 p.c	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co. ...	500	500	500	15 p. ct.	620xd.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	..	210
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	108
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,685
Do. (3rd Issue) ...	2,000	62	375	45	665
Bombay Municipal Bonds ...	...	...	...	6 p.ct.	101¼
Cash Bazaar ...	1,500	100	100	..	15
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	100	...	11
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld. ...	8,000	100	100	Rs. 10	191
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association ...	5,000	100	10	Re. 11	9
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	..	13⅜
Karrachee Ice Co., Ld.	600	100	100		...
Kemp & Co. Ld. ...	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	320
Marcks & Co., Ld. ...	4,000	100	100	16 p.ct.	94
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	5	40	Rs. 43	1
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct.	90
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	90
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ...	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½	116
Oriental Loan Association ...	5,000	20	20	...	
Pearse and Co., Ld. ...	1,000	100	100	8 p. s.	55
Port Canning Co. ...	6,000	1,00	1,000	Rs. 19	302½
Phillips & Co., Ld. ...	4,000	100	60	Rs. 18	100
Royal Flour Mills Co., Ld. ...	2,500	100	100	..	92
Soundy & Co., Ld. ...	1,000	100	100		55xd.
Telephone Co., Ld. ...	19,200	25	25	Re.	7½xd
Treacher & Co., Ld. ...	2,000	500	500		1,115
Thacker & Co., Ld. ...	1,500	100	100	Rs. 5	185xd
Western India Flour Mills ...	1,000	125	100	12	123
M. M. Mody & Co ...	2,000	200	200		202

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE barque H. J. Hammer, 235 tons, Capt. A. Juell, cleared yesterday for Moulme, in in ballast.

THE steam-ship Taif, 878 tons, Capt. H. Schumaker, will sail to-day for Aden, Hoodeida and Jeddah, with a general cargo.

THE brig Fano, 227 tons, Capt. M. W. Marteison, will sail to-day for Mauritius, with a general cargo and two deck passengers.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Lombardy, 1,570 tons, Capt. W. J. Webber, cleared yesterday for China, &c., with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship St. Fillans, 2,007 tons, Capt. E. D. FitzGerald, will said to-day for Naples and Torredel Annunziata, with a general cargo.

THE B. and P. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Mobile, 916 tons, Capt. C. Doert, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and fifty deck passengers.

THE steam-ship County of Salop, 2,007 tons, Capt. E. D. FitzGerald, cleared yesterday for London, &c., with a general cargo and forty-four deck passengers.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

19TH OCTOBER.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S. S. Arabia ...	2314	J. Laird ...	A	Graham & Co.
,, Hydaspes ...			C	
,, Lombardy...	1726	J. W. Webber..	D	P. & O. Co.
,, Rothsay...	..	...	F	The Captain.
,, C.Drummond		N. Harrison ...	K	F., Muir & Co.
,, St. Fillans..	2007	E. D. FitzGerald	L	K., Nixon & Co.
,, Rydall Hall.	1737	A. Buck ...	M	S., Bates & Co.
,, Lalpoora ...	..	W. Whitehead..	N	B. L. S. N. Co.
,, Altmore ...	1351	W. Stephen ...	P	R. Bomonji.
,, Cy. of Salop	1385	L. Rice ...	Q	The Captain.
,, Draco ...	1112	J. Duglas ...		F., Muir & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destination.
18	King Cenric (ship)	Edwards.....	Batavia.
	Shownugger (s) ...	Nacoda ...	Shownugger.
	Shahjehan (s)	Leftwich ...	Coasts & Calcutta.
	Lombardy (s)	Webber	China, &c.
	H. J. Hammer (s).	Juell.....	Moulmein.
	Cy. of Salop (s) ..	Rice	London, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Mobile, Doert, for Persian Gulf.
,, Taif, Schumaker, for Aden, H. and Jeddah.
,, Brig Fano, Martenson, for Mauritius.
,, St. Fillans, FitzGerald, for Naples and Torredel Annunziata.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Rothesay, for Port Said.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 17.

Munro, Col. Bl. Staff Corps, on leave, from Burma.
Fuller, Henry. Capt., By. Paymaster, E. Y. Regt, on leave, from Ahmednuggur.
Burton, Capt, By. R. A. on leave, from Poona.

OCTOBER 18.

Wilson, Major, Bl. Staff Corps, to rejoin, from England.
Pollock Capt. Bl. 1st Sikh Inf., to rejoin, from England.
Collingwood, Major, By Lancashire Fus, to rejoin, from leave, from England.
Roupell, Capt. By. A. G. Dpt., from leave, from England.
Riddell, Major, Bl. R. E., on leave, from England
Vaughan, Lt. Col, Bl. Devon Regt. on leave, from Nowgany.
Gillespie, Maj Genl, By Staff, on leave.
Newnham Smith, Capt., B. Pol. Dpt, on leave, from Sawantwadi.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 17.

De Berry, Lieut. By. R. A., from leave, to Poona.

OCTOBER 18.

Brown, Lieut, 8. By. Inf., rejoining from leave, to Rajkote.
Flood, Lieut, By. R. A., from leave to Poona.

OCTOBER 19.

Wilson, Major, Bl. Staff Corps, from leave, to Fort William.
Kellie, Surg, Bl. 4 H. C., from fur, to Bolaram.
Pollock, Capt. Bl. from fur, to Ders Ismail Khan
Battiscombe, Lt-Col Bl. R. A. to join, to Barrackpore.
Gillespie, Maj Genl, By. Staff, to join, to Mhow.
Beaver, Major, By. R. A., on priv. leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Major F. S. Hore, Offg. Comdt., B.V.R.C.
Bombay, October 20, 1886.

The range at Coorla is opened for practice from this date.

The usual monthly committee will be held at Head-Quarters on Saturday next the 23rd instant at 5-30 p. m., to discuss the matter of the separation of the Poona Detachment.

By Order,
(Sd). H. HODGKINSON, Capt.,
Adjutant, B.V.R. Corps.

THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against persons representing themselves as, from, or related to me, soliciting orders or accounts, who do not hold my power of attorney and certificate of competency; and as the use of my patent refraction test is only licensed to my legal representatives and Surgeon Oculists by permission, any persons *selling* Spectacles by its aid, or any one infringing my patent rights will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour, and a handsome reward will be paid to any one supplying information leading to the Conviction of the Offender.

(Signed) N. LAZARUS, Ophthalmic Optician,
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE VICEROY,
CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

AS IMPORTERS OF
PIANOFORTES,
WE HAVE JUDGED it best to find two thoroughly competent and reliable manufacturers, one English and one German, and to stick to them. We do not say for a moment that no other maker is capable of turning out equally good work, but we have satisfied ourselves that the work of these is sound and excellent, and so with the help of the mutual adulation ticket we get along harmoniously. It is an arrangement which commends itself to us in many ways: by focussing our very considerable orders in this way, we secure the position of very firm buyers, and both expect and receive considerations which place us well in front of competition. Again, it is a decided satisfaction to combine one's dealings to a class of goods, which we know will reflect credit upon our recommendation, and content buyers. In the case of the renowned Stuttgart manufacturers, SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, when we see the public affectionately cautioned not to mistake them for an obscure opposition Schiedmayer, without any SOEHNE (as if there was the faintest chance of their doing so), we feel that our acknowledgments are due for the gratis advertisement, and are all the better satisfied with our German choice.

As a matter of fact SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S PIANOS have been favorites with the Indian public for the last THIRTY years, that is to say, long before any struggling beginner had devised the expedient of trying to benefit by the fact, by puffing his wares under a name which sounds a good deal like the original, and may possibly deceive the unwary.

MARKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas,
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

JUST RECEIVED THE FIRST SHIPMENT OF
THE CONVERTIBLE BEDSTEAD
IT may be used with or without MOSQUITO RODS, and is a special Boon to people living up-country, where a Punkah, during the Hot Season is a necessity.
Best quality and finish.
SOLE IMPORTERS—JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BEDFORD—Sept 19, at Clare Lodge, Paignton, the wife of Captain F G D Bedford, R N, C B, of a son.
BOOTH—Sept 18, at Oliver, Tweedsmuir, Peeblesshire, N B, the wife of Captain Patrick Duff Booth, Deputy Commissioner, Calcutta, of a son (Patrick Dick).
BORTON—Sept 20, at Beamish Park, Durham, the wife of Captain A C Borton, Somersetshire Light Infantry, of a son.
CLOUGH-TAYLOR—Sept 14, at Castle Howard, Lady Elizabeth Clough-Taylor, of a daughter.
MAY—Sept 16, at the house of her father-in-law, South Petherwyn Vicarage, Launceston, Cornwall, the wife of Commander H J May, R N, H M S Condor, of a daughter.
PIDCOCK-HENZELL—Sept 14, at Pinehurst, Farnboro,' Hants, the wife of Major Pidcock-Henzell, 4th Battalion (D C O) Middlesex Regiment, of a daughter.
STEWART—Sept 20 at Easton Lodge, near Norwich, the wife of Lieut-Colonel H H A Stewart, of a son.
WHEATLEY—Sept 15, at 10, The Croft, Tenby, the wife of Lieut-Colonel Charles R E Wheatley, Royal Artillery, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ARMSTRONG—BLACKER-DOUGLAS—Sept 15, at Lilly lea Church, county Armagh, Captain and Adjutant G L Herbert Armstrong, 5th Fusiliers and of Kiltolare, King's County, to Emily Theodosia, youngest daughter of St John T Blacker-Douglas, Esq., of Elm Park Killylea, county Armagh.
BEAVER—TRIBE—Sept 18, at Pulborough, Captain F T M Beaver, R H A son of the late Major H Beaver H E I S, to Harriet-Zoe, daughter of the Ven. Archdeacon Tribe.
BIRD—LEAF—Sept 18, at St Mary Abbot's, Kensington, William James Bird, 8th (King's Royal Irish) Hussars, son of Samuel Bird, of Flatlands, Cowes, Isle of Wight, to Edith Ellen, daughter of the late William Ladler Leaf of Woodlands, Clapham Park.
FURNEAUX—TEMPLER—Sept 13, at Bishopsteignton the Rev Walter Coplestone Furneaux, Vicar of Leamington, Warwickshire, to Caroline Rose, daughter of the late Colonel J G J Templer of Lyndridge, South Devon.
HILL—ELLERMAN—Sept 9 at the British Embassy at Darmstadt, John, son of Colonel Julian Hill, late Bombay Engineers, to Emily, daughter of Henry C Ellerman, Esq., of Antwerp.
LINDESAY—FISHER Sept 16, at Huddersfield, Henry George, elder son of the late Colonel Henry Lindesay, 3rd Light Bengal Cavalry, to Jane Edith, young, at daughter of Edward Fisher, Esq, Spring Dale, Huddersfield.
WILKINSON—SIMONS—Sept 16, at St Mary's Episcopal Church, Broughty Ferry, Dundee Charles St Leger Wilkinson, son of the late Major-General C E Wilkinson, Royal Engineers, to Jessie, elder daughter of Captain John Simons, late Royal Renfrew Militia.

DEATHS.

EDWARDS—Sept 17, at Lindfield, Minnie, wife of the Rev T H Edwards, and daughter of the late Captain Henry Le Mesurier, of the 61st Bengal Native Infantry.
FORBES—Sept 16, John Forster, Major, late 43rd Light Infantry, and 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers), of Exbury, Southampton, Great Carlton, Lincolnshire, and Southend, Kent, aged 60.
HALL—Sept 17, at Colchester, suddenly, Ella Frances Clara, only child of Captain F H Hall, R A, aged seven months.
HEYLAND—Sept 18, at Weston-super-Mare, Lieut-Colonel John Rowley Heyland, late of the 35th Regiment and 7th Royal Fusiliers, aged 81.
MONEY—Sept 17, at 21, Cambridge-road, Brighton, Wigram Elliott Money, late of the Bengal Civil Service, in his 77th year.
STRACHAN—Sept 13, at Dublin, Lieut-Colonel Henry Augustus Strachan, late 39th Regiment, aged 71.
WHATLEY—Sept 21, at Braeside, Silverdale-road, Eastbourne, Herbert Hughes Whatley, Major (retired) Royal Engineers, second son of the late Thomas Denman Whatley, barrister-at-law, aged 43.
WILLIAMS—Sept 13, at Tunbridge Wells, Robert Williams, Esq., late of the Bengal Civil Service, in his 90th year.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HOWSE—Oct. 19, the wife of G. E. Howse, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

SCOTT—TAYLOR—Oct. 12, at St. Andrew's Church, Bombay, by the Rev. Thomas Greig, Senior Chaplain Church of Scotland, Bombay, Frederick Mortimer Scott, eldest son of Major John Mortimer Scott, Southport, Lancashire, to Ella, only daughter of the late William Taylor, Esq., Glasgow.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HAMILTON—Oct 11, at Nagpur, the wife of Mr R E Hamilton, of a daughter.
COOPER—Oct 15, at Landour, the wife of Samuel Cooper, Esq, Opium Department, Fatehgarh, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1886.

THE Bombay Municipality has just published a statement of the income and expenditure of the Water Works Fund to the 31st March 1886. It would appear that the income derived from the Water Works during 1885-86 was Rs. 6,65,370-2-3; to this is added Rs. 72,031-10-3 as "balance of income and expenditure account up to the 31st March 1885," bringing the total of the "income" side of the account up to Rs. 7,37,401-13-8, while the expenditure side is made up of the following items, viz. :—Engineers' Establishment (proportion), Rs. 19,233-2-6; Maintenance of Vehar Water Works, Rs. 1,35,894-3-0; Assessment Collection, and General Superintendence (proportion), Rs. 40,556-4-10—total charge, excluding charges for debt, Rs. 1,95,683-10 4; instalment of Vehar Water Works debt, Rs. 1,75,200; interest on Tulsi and Bhandarwada loans, Rs. 2,12,107-7-7, total Rs. 5,82,991-1-11. There was an excess of income over expenditure up to 1884-85 of Rs. 72,031-10-3, while in 1885-86 the excess was Rs. 82,379-1-6. It would thus appear that 1885-86 was a most prosperous year for our Water Works, for not only did they pay their own current expenses, including the heavy interest charges, but they also left a balance of Rs. 10,000 in excess over the aggregate balance of "increase in excess of expenditure" for all previous years. A little closer examination, however, soon dissipates this pleasing picture, for we find from a footnote that no less than Rs. 88,197-4-7 have been omitted from the account, being the payments made to Government for reduction of the Tulsi and Bhandarwada loans, and if these charges be included, the surplus of Rs. 82,379-1-6 disappears, and in its place we have a deficit of Rs. 6,380-3-1. This charge clearly should be shown in the account as the amount has, under the arrangements made for the loans, to be met from the annual revenues of the Municipality, and the compiler of the account seems to admit this in the case of the Vehar Water Works debt, as he takes into account the whole instalment paid to Government, including both principal and interest. Another peculiarity of this account is the entire absence of any mention of the Tulsi Works in the statement of expenditure. The Vehar Water Works, we are told, cost Rs. 1,35,000 to maintain, and it is therefore scarcely likely that the Tulsi Works cost nothing. Apparently a mistake has been made somewhere. Leaving what we suppose may be called the "Revenue accounts" of the year, we come to the "Assets and Liabilities," or in other words to the "Capital Account." The capital expenditure to 31st March 1885, stands on the Municipal books at Rs. 55,62,393-4-4, which, with Rs. 9,45,994-3-0 spent during 1885-86, brings up the total of the capital expenditure (or assets) to Rs. 65,08,387-7-4; this is made up in round number as follows :—Tulsi Works, Rs. 37,62,000; Vehar Outlet Tower, Rs. 2,70,000; Bhandarwada Reservoir, Rs. 8,87,000; Malabar Hill Reservoir, Rs. 3,43,000; Tulsi Gathering Ground, Rs. 94,000; raising Tulsi Dam, Rs. 82,000; other works and improvements of Vehar, Tulsi and distribution works, Rs. 9,90,000; and New Tansa Scheme, Rs. 80,000. Anyone at all acquainted with the Bombay water supply will notice an extraordinary omission in the above statement. Where is the cost of the Vehar Water Works, and when did those works cease to be an asset of the Bombay Municipality? They cost the Municipality more than the Tulsi works, and they cannot therefore be included in any of the items in the above statement. But why have they been omitted? We know that owing to the long-standing feud with Government regarding the mode of calculating interest on the Vehar Debt, the monthly instalment paid to Government cannot be divided between principal and interest in a manner which will at once suit the views of Government and the Municipal Corporation. But this seems no reason for omitting the value (or cost) of the work altogether from the statement of assets of the Water Works Fund. The "liabilities" of the fund are very peculiarly stated, as follows :—Municipal fund, Rs. 63,53,976-11-7; Excess of Assets over Liabilities up to 31st March 1885, Rs. 72,031-10-3; for 1886, Rs. 82,379-1-9, the liabilities being thus brought up to Rs. 65,08,387-7-4. This is certainly not a very lucid statement, and we fear not a very accurate one either. Certain loans have been raised for the Water Works, and in a statement of this kind the accounts should clearly have shown the outstanding balances of these loans as liabilities. The public are entitled to be informed from time to time of the progress of the liquidation of these loans, and no better opportunity could be found for giving the information than when an annual statement of account is issued. Interest has been charged against the Revenue Accounts on loans, which originally amounted to fifty lakhs (forty for Tulsi Works and ten for Bhandarwada), but reference is made in the capital accounts to two other loans, one of Rs. 15,00,000 of which apparently only four lakhs have been spent, and another Rs. 20,88,000, of which about fifteen lakhs have been expended. But there is nothing in the accounts to show how the balance of these loans has been disposed of; the terms upon which they were received, or the manner in which the charge for interest has been provided. There is yet one more feature which calls for remark in connection with these accounts—the "excess of assets over liabilities." This is shown, as already stated, at Rs.1,54,410-11-9, and agrees with the "excess of income over expenditure" in the Revenue accounts. We have already shown that this balance has not been correctly worked out, as in striking it some of the repayments of principal have been included, and some have not. If a sum of Rs. 88,197-4-7 was paid to Government in partial liquidation of the outstanding loans, it seems clear that the excess of assets over liabilities must have been increased by this sum at least, and yet the account shows it to be increased by a smaller sum, or Rs. 82,379-1-6. It would be interesting to know how this is arrived at. Considering the delay which there has been in publishing the accounts of the Water Works Fund, there seems no reason why they should not have been put forward in a clearer and more intelligible form. It may be that the "Water Works Fund" has no real existence apart from the "Municipal Fund," and if that be so it must have added to the difficulties of compilation. No doubt too it must be difficult to make up a clear balance sheet when works which were constructed a quarter of a century ago are still a subject of controversy, but it seems most desirable in the interest of all concerned that this question should be settled as soon as possible, if for no other reason than that the public of Bombay may be fully informed each year of the state of their Municipal affairs. There seems no one in the Corporation who can work up the controversy towards a settlement. It burst out now and again, when Mr. Dadabhai Naorojee had time to attend to it; it is periodically settled by Government only to break out in a fresh place after some months or years of silence. This state of things does not add to the dignity of anyone concerned. If the decision of Government is to be appealed against, let the appeal be pushed forward and a final settlement be arrived at.

SURGEON-MAJOR HENDLEY, of Jeypore, whose labours in the service of Indian art are widely known in this country, sends to the *Times* a protest against the manner in which the contributions of native States to the Colonial and Indian Exhibition have been commented upon in that journal. He might, perhaps, have added some reflections upon the inadequate recognition which his own work in connection with the Exhibition has received from the authorities, except that there are not a few others who have equal cause of complaint on like grounds, and who like him have been silent on the subject. On one point it is evident that the *Times* writer has done less than justice to the States on whose behalf Dr. Hendley puts in an explanation. In

TELEGRAMS.

ILLNESS OF THE DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 19.

The Duchess of Connaught is still unable to travel, erysipelas having set in. Their Royal Highness's doctor has been sent for

THE DACOITS IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, OCT. 19.

The *Rangoon Gazette's* Tounghoo correspondent telegraphs that a large body of insurgents attacked Ningyan on the 16th, but were repulsed after sharp fighting.

A small column, under Lieutenant Coxwell, was driven back into Ningyan, Lieutenant Coxwell being wounded, and some baggage animals captured.

The dacoits are giving great trouble to the boatmen and raftsmen on the river above Minhla.

GENERAL MACPHERSON.

General Macpherson is so ill with fever that his medical advisers have forbidden him to travel by rail, and he will proceed slowly to Rangoon on the Government gunboat Irrawady. When recovered he will probably proceed up the Sittang Valley, to devise some plan of operations for that part of the country.

ATTACK ON A VILLAGE BY DACOITS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, OCT. 19.

Simboungway, a large village between Minhla and Thayetmyo, was attacked on the 7th by 700 men, led by a hpoongyee; they were repulsed with two killed, including the hpoongyee, and twenty wounded. The skirmish lasted nearly 24 hours. Reinforcements have gone from Minhla under Lieutenant Martyr.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

RUSSIA AND BULGARIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, OCT. 18.

It is semi-officially stated that Russia does not intend to occupy Bulgaria unless unforeseen circumstances compel her to do so.

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

LONDON, OCT. 19.

Rustem Pacha has made representations to Lord Iddesleigh respecting Egypt, but the tenour of them is as yet unknown.

THE SOCIALISTS IN LONDON.

The Chief of the City of London Police has written a letter to the Socialists warning them that their intended demonstration of the unemployed on Lord Mayor's Day may provoke grave disorder, and probably endanger the lives of the public. He, therefore, will hold the Socialists answerable in the event of any disturbance taking place.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, OCT. 18.

The Bombay Mails of the 1st inst. arrived at Brindisi on the 16th inst.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, OCT. 18.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Clyde arrived here this afternoon, one day before the contract date.

LIVERPOOL, OCT. 18.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair left here yesterday afternoon.

ADEN, OCT. 16.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Kerbella, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here this afternoon.

OCT. 19.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Nuddea, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here yesterday evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 18.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firmer. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera		3⅞
The Manchester Market has been steady.		
4 per cent. Rupee Paper		69⅞
4½ „ „		73⅜
3 „ Consols for Account		100⅛
3½ „ Sterling Loan		100⅝
4½ „ French Rentes		110⅜
Bar Silver		45

Arrival—Pandora.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(OCTOBER 19.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
Moulmein route to Siam interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, OCT. 18.

10 p.m.	79·0

TUESDAY, OCT. 19.

6 a.m.	77·6
10 a.m.	83·2
2 p.m.	84·1
6 p.m.	82·4

YESTERDAY Mr. Daly continued to be much in the same state as on Monday, but was not worse. There was, moreover, some reason to hope that his case may take a turn for the better.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL MCQUEEN has been confirmed in the Command of the Punjab Frontier Force, Sir Charles Macgregor having finally vacated the appointment owing to ill-health.

TAMMU, the important outpost on the Manipur-Burma frontier, where there was some desperate fighting in the summer, is to be garrisoned by the 44th Goorkha Light Infantry from Dibrugar. The 4th Bengal Infantry, who have suffered much from sickness, will therefore return to India.

THE Cairo correspondent of the *Times* says that Lord R. Churchill's and Sir J. Fergusson's speeches are recognized as the most practical yet made on Egypt by any member of any Government.

THE *Athenæum* hears that Mr. Edwin Arnold, who had been seriously unwell for some weeks, is now convalescent.

M. BARTHELEMY ST. HILAIRE, in a paper on India, read to the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, Paris, on Sept. 25, ex ressed a belief that the colonial expansion of Christian nations would eventually cover the whole world, and that India, drawn into the current, would one day spontaneously embrace the faith of her masters and educators, as she had already adopted their arts, industry and commerce. In any case it would be a disaster for mankind if any unforseen accident arrested the grand experiment conducted by the English in Hindostan.

ACCORDING to advices received at Hamburg from Zanzibar, a secret expedition headed by several Englishmen was at the beginning of this summer despatched by the Sultan to the Kilima-Njaro region, with the object of reducing the tribes thereabout under the sovereignty of his Majesty. News, however, reached certain English houses at Zanzibar, that the expedition had failed, and then it was rumoured that another party was to set out to its relief. It was remarked—so say the further advices received in Hamburg—that the British corvette and gunboat stationed on the coast of Zanzibar for prevention of the slave trade had left, and this was popularly interpreted as an endeavour on the part of the English to curry favour with the Sultan, and fortify him and his subjects in their hostile attitude to the German East African Society. "In any case," says the newletter, "since the departure of these coasting vessels the slave trade has prospered so considerably that prices have fallen by 25 per cent. But whether *post hoc* or *propter hoc* one cannot say." There is no internal evidence to show how far these statements may be believed.

The *Novosti*, in an article referring to the relations between Afghanistan and Badakshan, considers improbable the rumours of active resistance on the part of the peaceful agricultural population of Badakshan against the Afghan troops. The journal considers it more likely that some of the Afghan soldiers mutinied, and that the revolt was suppressed by force of arms by their comrades who remained loyal. It has learned, however, that the people have protested against the abuses of the administration of the government of the Ameer, and that the latter has sent some trustworthy persons to Badakshan to investigate the matter.

THE statement recently published that Tamai, the last stronghold of the rebels in the vicinity of Suakim, had been captured, was inaccurate, the place being still invested by the friendly natives.

Sir WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, speaking at the annual meeting of shareholders of Messrs. Armstrong, Mitchell, and Co., on Sept. 30, repudiated in strong terms the allegations against the firm and Government officials. During the last fifteen years, he said, they had only got £1,200 or £1,400 a year, from contracts with the British Government, and on one occasion they ran the risk of injuring the shareholders' interest by letting the Government have guns made for the Italian Government. The report, which recommended a dividend of 9½ per cent., was unanimously adopted.

The *Berliner Tageblatt* learns from St. Petersburg that on Sept. 24, an attempt had been planned against the life of the Czar and Czarina. The *modus operandi* in the execution of this plot was the digging of a mine under one of the lines of railway near the capital, and the explosion of a large quantity of dynamite while the Court were travelling over the spot. Fortunately, the police discovered the plot in time to fruatrate it.

INTELLIGENCE from Japan states that Prince and Princess Komatsu will shortly start on a tour to Europe, during which they will visit the Court of Vienna. Subsequently the Prince and Princess will proceed to London, when they will present the Prince of Wales with the Japanese Order of the Chrysanthemum, in recognition of England's friendly attitude in the question of consular jurisdiction in Japan.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Times* states that China intends to issue a loan of £10,000,000 for railway and other expenditure, necessary in view of the independent situation to which she aspires.

THE Shanghai correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs:—"The conditions of the transfer of the Catholic cathedral at Peking have been arranged between China and the Church, but the transfer is illegally obstructed by France. The motive of this obstruction is now discovered to be a mercenary one. The French are trying to extort certain commercial contracts as the price of their consent. The Chinese Government refuses to be coerced into making financial and industrial concessions. Acting within its undoubted rights, and having done everything to conciliate the Church and France, it will now adopt its own course, regardless of both."

A LETTER has been received in Vienna from the Catholic Mission at Cairo, with the following particulars:—

A negro of the mission left Cairo about five months ago, and proceeded with some stuffs for clothing to Massowa and thence to Asmana, where the Abyssinian commander, Ras Aloula, resided. He then travelled to Adua, where King John was staying, and remained there two months. The negro states that there is not only no truth in the announcements of endeavours to arrive at an understanding between Osman Digma and Ras Aloula, but that the most bitter enmity exists between them. Ras Aloula attacks the caravans of the rebels in the Soudan, which proceed *via* Kassala to Massowa. On the other hand, the rebels have committed no slight ravages, particularly in the region of Galabat. From this province the rebels went forth and attacked a monastery of Coptic monks in Abyssinian territory, killed them all with their lances, and razed both convent and church to the ground. King John is said to be resolved to undertake an expedition after the rainy season with a view to punish the rebels. The negro, moreover, learns that King Menelek of Shoa, attended by the Italian Count Antonilli, had proceeded to Adva to pay a visit to King John, and that frendship was established between them. They parted with mutual embraces.

A TELEGRAM from Ottawa says that the Canadian Government has decided on the re-assembling of Parliament to apply for a vote of £20,000 as a contribution to the proposed Imperial Institute to be established in celebration of the jubilee of Queen Victoria. Sir George Stephen and Sir Donald A. Smith have each contributed £5,000 to the same object.

A PLAN is under consideration at the Turkish Ministry of War for organising, equipping, and drilling a corps of Kurdish horsemen as Cossacks, to be at the disposal of the Government in case of need for active service. They would afford a valuable cavalry contingent of 60,000 men, capable of doing excellent service. The drawback is that the unruly disposition of these warlike mountaineers might induce them to molest the Persian frontier inhabitants, and create difficulties for the Porte in that direction. The departure of the Kurd Ismail Pasha, a native of that region, possessing influence with the tribes on the border, seem to be connected with this new plan for providing useful reserve forces for the regular army, should circumstances require them to be called upon.

"ATLAS" writes in the *World*:—"The present Government is determined to signalise its tenure of office by a rapid and extensive development of railway communication in India. The lines from Nagpore to Belaspore and Rangoon to Mandalay are to be taken in hand immediately, and the discussion of financial arrangements in connection with these and other kindred matters is the primary object of the semi-official mission to Lord Dufferin, which is to occupy the ex-Solicitor-General during the Recess, which is now more important to him than the Long Vacation. Sir John Gorst will also possibly have to confer with the Governor-General on the subject of the duties on imported cotton goods, the impossibility of reimposing which is now generally recognised. He starts to join the Siam at Brindisi on the 15th October, and will be back, in any case, for the opening of Parliament. Sir John Gorst will probably fall in with the Viceroy at Bombay; for Lord Dufferin leaves Simla very shortly on a cold weather progress."

THE return of Mr. Clifford Lloyd to England was (the *Standard* says) a surprise to the Government. He had been nominated Commissioner of the Seychelles Islands; but the despatch containing his appointment did not reach the Mauritius till after he had left. It is not intended to employ Mr. Clifford Lloyd in Ireland, and he will probably be instructed to take up as soon as possible his position in the Seychelles Islands.

IT is officially stated that, at the earnest request of her Majesty's Government, the Right Honourable Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of the Cape and High Commissioner in South Africa, has been good enough to place his services at their disposal, and will shortly proceed to Mauritius to inquire into the unfortunate state of affairs prevailing in that island. He will be accompanied, as secretary, by Mr. F. R. Round, of the Colonial Office, who is at present in South Africa.

ON Saturday afternoon, Sept. 26, at four o'clock, the Sultan paid a visit to the English Princes at the Kiosk in the Yildiz Park. The interview was a very cordial one. His Majesty inquired after the health of the Queen and other members of the royal family, and expressed himself in friendly terms respecting England. His Majesty has made numerous costly presents to his royal visitors, comprising a magnificent white Arab horse, a gift to Prince George of Wales, carpets, some fine antique porcelain vases, and several pictures of great value representing views of Constantinople. The officers of the suite have also received various souvenirs, while Sir A. Sandison has been presented with a handsome gold snuff-box.

IT is stated in some of the papers that there was "a scene" between Lord Hartington and Mr. Gladstone in the Library of the House of Commons. "This," says *Truth*, "is not quite correct. What occurred was this. After Lord Hartington's speech on Mr. Parnell's Bill, Mr. Gladstone complained that he had given an erroneous view of a statement which he had ascribed to him by not stating the context. They went to the Library to verify this from the report of the speech in the *Times*. Mr. Gladstone proved to be right, but Lord Hartington would not admit this."

THE Staffordshire brass cabinet-lock manufacturers have for some time experienced severe German competition in common goods in the London market. By the adoption of steam-power and otherwise cheapened production, however, several Wolverhampton firms are now winning back the trade. On Sept. 28 it was announced that they are meeting with increased success. It was some time before the workmen could be induced to make on the German lines, but now the imported goods are being imitated in design and finish, and offered at lower prices. Makers express every confidence in further recovering lost ground.

A TELEGRAM from Berne states that the first heavy snowfall of this season has occurred on the high Alps of the Oberland. Three Englishmen, Messrs. Oakley Maund, Baumann, and Jameson, who were out chamois-hunting, have been snowed up in a mountain-hut for four days. Latest accounts however showed that they were safe and well.

THE well-known Zulu chief Dabulamanzi has been shot on in the Reserve, where he had fled on hearing that two Boers from Vrijheid were ordered to arrest him.

A TELEGRAM from Tarbes, in the department of Hautes Pyrénées, Spain, states that a manifesto has been published there by a Republican paper, signed by Don Enrique de Bourbon, Duke of Seville, and addressed to the Spanish people. In this document, which is dated Sept. 28, the duke complains of the harsh treatment to which he was subjected during his imprisonment at Palma de Majorca, and declares that although a Republican by birth and at heart, he loyally served the Monarchy of King Alfonso as a duty to his family, but that King Alfonso being dead all is at an end. In conclusion the Duke announces his desire to assist in the proclamation of a Republic, this being the only form of Government which can guarantee the security and integrity of Spain.

THE Reverend F. F. Goe, rector of St. George's, Bloomsbury, has been appointed Bishop of Melbourne, in succession to Dr. Moorhouse, now Bishop of Manchester. The Reverend Field Flowers Goe, M.A., Oxford, was ordained in 1858 by the Archbishop of York. In 1876 he was made rector of St. George's, Bloomsbury, the Lord Chancellor being patron. The living is of the annual value of £766, and carries with it the patronage of Christ Church, Woburn-square (£250).

MILITARY NEWS.

A PROPOSAL to sell the Shah, frigate, 6,250 tons, to one of the colonies is under the consideration of the Admiralty. The Shah was built in 1873, and has served only one commission, and she will be remembered by reason of her engagement with the Peruvian ironclad Huascar.

THE ironclad Resistance, upon which gunnery and torpedo experiments have been made at Portsmouth, sustained serious damage from the last attack. On the 24th ult. a charge of gun-cotton, representing the explosive force of a Whitehead torpedo, was suspended from the booms twenty feet from the side of the ship, and submerged to the same depth as a torpedo. The explosion was effected by electricity from a cutter; but the ship escaped unscathed. A similar charge, placed five feet nearer the ship, did considerable damage, for she soon began to leak, and thirty men were employed during the day to keep the water under. At nightfall, however, the water was flowing in in all directions, and at an hour before midnight sixty men from the Duke of Wellington, flagship, took charge of the pumps, but without producing any appreciable effect. At three o'clock on the next morning one hundred men from the Excellent, gunnery-ship, went on board, and were supplemented at intervals by smaller detachments from ships in harbour, and by another hundred men from the first-named ship. As the water continued to gain at half-past seven in the morning, she was taken down the harbour and docked to ascertain the precise nature of the injuries to her hull.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR INDIA.

THE troopship Crocodile left Portsmouth for Bombay on Oct. 6 with about 1,200 officers and men to reinforce infantry regiments now quartered in India. This is the third despatch of troops, in equally large numbers, since the trooping season commenced, and there are several more yet to be made. The largest draft going out by the Crocodile is one of 175 men from the 3rd battalion Rifle Brigade, at Warley, for the 1st battalion at Belgaum, in the Bombay Presidency; and other large drafts for the same command are 165 men from the 1st Royal Lancaster, at Buttevant, for the 2nd battalion at Quetta, and 123 from the 1st Royal Lancashire Fusiliers at Manchester for the 2nd battalion at Nusseerabad. For Burma the Crocodile takes out 103 for the 2nd Somersetshire Light Inf., sent by the 1st battalion at Birr, and a smaller draft for the 2nd Royal Scots Fusiliers from the 1st battalion at Fermoy. There are five drafts for Bengal, consisting of 103 for the 2nd West York at Mooltan, 144 for the 2nd Queen's West Surrey at Fort William, 103 for the 2nd Lincolnshire at Roorkee from the 1st battalion at Dublin, 103 for the 2nd Cheshire Regt. at Solon, and 72 from the 1st Norfolk at Aldershot for the 2nd battalion at Seetapore. The officers going out in charge of the troops are Major Lawson and Lieut. Addington, West Surrey; Major Gordon, West York; Major Meyrick and Lieuts. Watling and Griffin, Lincolnshire; Major Kirkby and Lieut. Palmer, Cheshire; Lieuts. Blencome and Milward, Lancashire Fusiliers; Capt. Wilson, Rifle Brigade; Lieuts. Foord and Cox, Somersetshire; Lieuts. Lermitte and Barett, Scots Fusiliers; Capt. Hay and Lieut. J. B. Dixon, Royal Lancaster; and Lieut. Pilleau, East Kent.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

PARLIAMENT was prorogued on Saturday, September, 25. In the House of Lords the Lord Chancellor took his seat on the woolsack at about a quarter before twelve o'clock. Soon afterwards, he and four other peers took seats in front of the woolsack as Royal Commissioners. Their lordships, having directed Black Rod to request the attendance of the House of Commons, the Speaker and a large number of the members of that House came to the Bar. The Royal assent was then given by Commission to Bills which had passed both Houses. The Lord Chancellor read the Queen's Speech, which was as follows:—

My lords and Gentleman,—

I am glad to be able to release you from your arduous duties.

My relations with foreign Powers continue to be friendly.

The mutiny of a portion of the Bulgarian army has led to the abdication of Prince Alexander. A Regency has been established, which is now administering the affairs of the Principality, and preparations are being made for the election of his successor, in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin.

In answer to a communication addressed by the Porte to the signatory Powers, parties to that treaty, I have stated that, so far as this country is concerned, there will be no infraction of the conditions guaranteed by treaties to Bulgaria. Assurances to the same effect have been given by other Powers.

The demarcation of the Afghan frontier has advanced to within a few miles of the Oxus. In view of the approach of winter, my Commission has been withdrawn; but the information which they have obtained will be sufficient for the determination, by direct negotiation between the two Courts, of the portion of frontier which still remain unmarked.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,—

I thank you for the supplies which you have voted for the requirements of the public service.

My lords and Gentlemen,—

I have directed the issue of a Commission to inquire into the circumstances which appear to have prevented the anticipated operation of recent Acts dealing with the tenure and purchase of land in Ireland.

I have observed with much satisfaction the interest which in an increasing degree is evinced by the people of this country in the welfare of their Colonial and Indian fellow-subjects; and I am led to the conviction that there is on all sides a growing desire to draw closer in every practicable way the bonds which unite the various portions of the empire. I have authorized communications to be entered into with the principal Colonial Governments with a view to the fuller consideration of matters of common interest.

I pray that the blessing of Almighty God may be with you.

The Clerk then read her Majesty's commission for the prorogation of Parliament. The Lord Chancellor then, for the Royal Commission, declared that, by virtue of the powers given them in the Royal Commission just read, they declared Parliament prorogued till Thursday, the 11th of November. There were only two peers, in addition to the Royal Commissioners, present at the ceremoney; but it was attended by a large number of ladies, who occupied seats on the peers' benches, and in the Strangers' Gallery.

The House of Commons met at 11-45, and after notices had been given for next session, and several questions had been put and answered, Black Rod summoned the House to the House of Peers, where the session was brought to a close with the usual formalities.

THE CRISIS IN BULGARIA.

RUSSIAN DEMANDS.

GENERAL KAULBARS, the Russian Envoy, arrived at Sophia, on Saturday (Sept. 25), evening. The *Standard's* correspondent thus describes his reception:—"The whole of the Zankoff party in Sophia, numbering at least forty persons, drove out to meet General Kaulbars in carriages chartered for the purpose by the Russian Agency. M. Zankoff and others greeted the General in speeches, which were cut short by a steady downpour of rain. Among the speakers was a lady who welcomed the Russian representative in the name of the women of Bulgaria, assuring him that every Bulgarian was devoted to Russia "except those miscreants the Regents and Ministers." General Kaulbars thanked the lady for her kind expressions, and assured her that her words, "uttered as they were by a true Bulgarian woman, could not fail to carry weight." Unluckily for the General, this "true Bulgarian woman" happens to be a Russian lady born in the neighbourhood of St. Petersburg, and married to a Bulgarian engineer. To the prefect of the town, who was deputed by the Government officially to greet the Russian Envoy on his arrival, the latter stated that he had been sent by the Emperor to demand the raising of the state of siege, and to secure the free expression of the popular will, unfettered by intimidation or any other unlawful restraints. This secured, he would confidently await the result. At the same time, the General intimated that it was part of his mission to obtain the release of the political prisoners. He further complained that no publicity had been given to the Emperor's reply to the message of the Regents. It was the evident design of the Bulgarian Government, therefore, to leave the population ignorant of the Czar's benevolent intentions. Respecting this last complaint, I am in a position to state that M. Neklindoff refused the permission requested by the Minister of Foreign Affairs to publish the Czar's telegram in the *Official Gazette*. Much indignation is expressed here that General Kaulbars should have explained his mission on the high road before reaching Sophia, and chiefly to a naturalized Bulgarian, originally an Austrian or Czech, a deserter from the Austrian army.

On Sunday, Sept. 26, General Kaulbars visited all the Ministers and the Regents in Sophia, and spoke to them respecting the postponement of the elections. All answered that it was impossible to defer them, as the date had been fixed. In the course of Monday afternoon the Russian Envoy presented a note to the Bulgarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, embodying the three points under which he formulated the demands of the Government of the Czar. The Sophia correspondent of the *Times* says that the following is the text of the note:—

To complete what I said to you at our interview yesterday, by order of the Imperial Government, I have the honour to inform you that in the view of that Government the convocation of the Grand Sobranje in the present condition of the country cannot be considered lawful, and that the decisions of such an assembly would not possess, any meaning in our eyes. The Bulgarian Government is advised to put off the elections to a date as distant as possible, so as to extricate the country from its over-excited condition; and, in order that the elections may have a chance of being conducted without pressure and in a regular manner, to raise the state of siege immediately, and to release those arrested in consequence of the events of the 9th August (O.S.). BARON KAULBARS.

According to a Reuter's telegram, the note also demanded that those implicated in the *coup d'etat* should be released and allowed to quit the country. A conference of Ministers and Regents was held on Monday night and again on Tuesday morning, at which (according to the *Standard's* correspondent) it was decided to draft a courteous reply, expressing the deep regret of the Bulgarian Government that the Russian demands involve a violation of the spirit and the letter of the Bulgarian Constitution and laws, for which grave step, notwithstanding the sincerest desire to meet the wishes of Russia, they cannot assume the responsibility or incur the risk of a subsequent disavowal on the part of the representatives of the nation.

On Tuesday, September 28, a circular was sent by General Kaulbars to the Russian Consuls in Bulgaria, with instructions to distribute copies. The following is a summary of the document:—

On coming to Sophia, I met a deputation, to whom I delivered a speech, the substance of which I divide into twelve points, namely:—1. Bulgaria is passing through a crisis on the issue of which depend her present and future. The Emperor having in view only the welfare of Bulgaria, hopes that in this crisis the Bulgarians will turn with full confidence towards Russia. 2. The time for mere words is at an end. They should give way to facts, which will prove to the Emperor the existence of this confidence, and will justify the assistance which the Emperor will afford for the good of the country at home and abroad. 3. Russia never thought of enslaving Bulgaria. She desires only to see the principality develop, and it is only by leaning trustingly on Russia as on an elder brother that Bulgaria can solve the question which agitates her internally and exposes her to danger from outside. 4. There are facts which make it open to doubt whether Bulgaria has this confidence in the Czar. Thus the Government has not circulated the answer which the Czar deigned to send to the congratulatory telegram of the 11th of September 5. A very painful impression has been created by the burning of the colours. When certain troops have shown themselves unworthy to possess a banner, it should be deposited in the cathedral; but it has never been recorded in the military history of civilized nations that colours have been burned. This having been done in the presence of the cadets can only have a bad influence on the discipline of the army. 6. If, with the colours, the insignia of St. George were also burned, then the Bulgarian Government have rendered themselves guilty of an infraction of international law. 7. The fact that on one day the National Assembly voted congratulatory addresses to the Czar, and on the next expressed its sympathy with the Prince of Battenberg, is marked by a ridiculous want of logic, and throws a bad light on the deputies. 8. Neither Prince Alexander of Battenberg nor any of his brothers can return to Bulgaria. 9. We ask that the elections to the Great Sobranje shall be free, as we desire that the Bulgarian people should freely express their opinion on the election of a prince. 10. That is why we think indispensable, and demand—firstly, the immediate raising of the state of siege; secondly, that all inculpated officers be set at liberty immediately; thirdly, that the elections shall be postponed for at least two months from the day of raising the state of siege and releasing the officers, as during this interval the public mind will have time to become calm and consider the situation coolly. 11. The officers must be liberated because, in the absence of a legal Government, we do not recognise the right of the present Government, which is besides a party Government, to proceed to the trial and prosecution of another party. 12. We advise all good patriots to forget the past and think of the present and future, and accept immediately the advice we give.

This circular was distributed in great numbers. During the night several of the distributers were maltreated, especially a subaltern official of the Russian Consulate, who, after being roughly handled, was turned out of a café where the circular had been read. Next morning General Kaulbars complained that of this to M. Natchevitch, Minister of Foreign Affairs, who, it is asserted, replied that such an occurrence was to be apprehended. Several of the statements made by general Kaulbars in the circular, have been absolutely denied by a Government in their communications with the General, one being that relative to the suppression of the Czar's reply to the congratulatory telegram of the Sobranje. It is known that M. Neklindoff, the acting Russian Agent, objected to its being published. Another of the controverted points has reference to the insignia of St. George, which the Ministers have repeatedly assured General Kaulbars were not burned with the colours. It is asserted that after this circular the Government have decided to oppose all the demands, and will answer the Russian note in that sense. Afterwards making an appeal to Europe.

A deputation, headed by Dr. Voultcheff and numbering 114 persons, was received by General Kaulbars on Wednesday, Sept. 29. Dr. Voultcheff, in addressing the General, stated that the population were taken by surprise by his circular, and asked him to reconsider his demand for the postponement of the elections for two months, as the nation was anxious for a speedy settlement of the question of the new prince. The country was, moreover, anxious for the continuance of the state of siege, as affording the sole guarantee for the maintenance of peace, which was desired by all Europe as well as by Bulgaria. Believing that the Czar could not desire a prolongation of the present crisis he begged the General to communicate by telegraph with the Czar with the object to hastening the choice of the new prince, since the Constitution stipulated that the summoning of the great assembly should take place within one month after the elections. Dr. Voultcheff further observed that the deputation considered the liberation of officers concerned in the *coup de main* to be a dangerous precedent and contrary to the laws which constitute a safeguard to the country, besides if released they would be in danger of being killed in the streets. The officers, he declared, ought to be first tried, and clemency extended to them afterwards. The country was grateful to the Czar for his past protection but the laws must be respected. Dr. Voultcheff concluded by stating that the nation was confident that no other Ministry than that now in authority could extricate the country from the present crisis. General Kaulbars, in reply, said that the Bulgarians knew well that the Czar had their prosperity at heart, but they must have full confidence in his Majesty and carry out his wishes. Here the General was interrupted by Dr. Voultcheff, who said: "If that is all you have to say, then we will retire." The deputation then withdrew.

DECLARATION BY THE HUNGARIAN PREMIER.

THE Bulgarian Ministry on Wednesday night, Sept. 29, approved the reply to be given to General Kaulbars, but resolved before delivering it to seek, through M. Stambouloff, a withdrawal of two of the Russian demands. The Bulgarian Government has decided to go thus far in order to satisfy the demands of Russia—to deal according to law only with those persons who may be proved to have been directly implicated in the seizure of Prince Alexander; and, while the elections are to take place on the 10th inst., not to convoke the Assembly until after the candidate for the throne is known. The Russian agent has declared that he cannot yield on any point. The state of siege was raised yesterday.

M. Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, on October 1, replied to four interpellations on the Bulgarian question. He repudiated the suggestion that the Government had anything to do with the conspiracy to dethrone Prince Alexander, or any previous knowledge of it. They had no agreement with Russia as to the exercise of any dominating influence in the western or eastern portion of the Balkan Peninsula. They had taken no steps for the protection of the Bulgarian conspirators, but warnings had been given to the Bulgarian Ministry against hasty resolutions. M. Tisza continued that he was of opinion that the Monarchy, "rejecting all desires of aggrandizement or conquest, must concentrate its whole endeavours and all its influence with a view to promote the independent development of the Balkan States, and to prevent the establishment of a protectorate not provided by treaties or the permanent influence of any single foreign Power there." No modifications had occurred in their relations to foreign Powers, and they considered the Berlin Treaty as still in force. M. Tisza added: "The Government abides by its repeatedly expressed opinion that by existing treaties no other Power has the right to interfere in the Balkan Peninsula single-handed with armed force or to establish a protectorate, in case of Turkey not availing herself of the right accorded her. The Government in general maintains that any modification in the conditions of the Balkan countries, in so far as they relate to the right of States or their proportions of power, cannot be made except with the assent of the signatory Powers of the Berlin Treaty." After some discussion, in which several deputies insisted that the actual state of affairs with regard to Russian action in Bulgaria and the attitude of Germany were opposed to the Premier's declaration, the House "took note" of the Minister's answer by a large majority.

A DISTINGUISHED INDIAN LADY.

IN an interesting article on "Women of Indian History," in the new number of the *National Review*, Mr. H. G. Keene gives some account of a distinguished Indian lady, Joanna Nobilis, commonly called "Begam Samru," or Sombre.

She was of Arab extraction, and succeeded to the little principality of Sardhana on the death of Walter Reinhardt, in May, 1778. Reinhardt was entitled to the designation of the Last of the Condottieri, being a soldier of fortune of the school of the Middle Ages of Europe, who rose from the ranks to be a general and a prince. The Begam was his slave, not his wife. The territory, being a military fief, did not in such lawless times necessarily devolve on the heirs at law. Reinhardt left a son; but the slave-girl was able and astute, and, having obtained recognition from the Emperor at Delhi, she assumed command of the brigade and administered the affairs of the fief. The first scene in which she appeared conspicuously as a public character was in the spring of 1788, when she accompanied the Emperor Shah Alam in an expedition into Rajputana, taking with her a contingent of troops under the well-known Irish adventurer, George Thomas. On the 5th of April the Sardhana force was the means of saving the Emperor from a very critical position before the walls of Gokalgarh, a fort in the Rewari country. This place was occupied by a contumacious chief, whom it was considered requisite to coerce, but who made a vigorous sortie against the Imperialists on the morning in question. The besiegers were thrown into utter confusion, the attack upon them being a complete surprise. The rebels had penetrated to the very tents of the Sovereign, when the Begam and Thomas appeared at the head of three battalions and a field-piece manned by European gunners. Deploying, with the gun in his centre, Thomas opened fire with grape and musketry, and with such immediate effect that the attack was arrested and time afforded for the Mughal cavalry to form and charge. The result was the repulse of the garrison and the capture of the fort. In the Durbar that ensued the Emperor embraced the Begam as his daughter, and bestowed on her a patent, with the title of "Zebunnissa" (the Glory of the Sex). Colonel Skinner related that he had often seen her leading her troops through the tumult and carnage of battle. At this time she was—according to Thomas—a plump and lively brunette, fair for a native, and with large and sparkling eyes. She spoke Persian as well as Hindustani, and conducted her business with assiduity, receiving reports and issuing her orders behind a curtain as long as her native employés were present. In social intercourse with Christians, however, she assumed her place at table, only taking care to be served by maid-servants and to have all male native attendants excluded from the room.

Four years later Thomas had left the service and gone to shift for himself. The Begam, who by this time was over thirty-five years of age, had entrusted her forces to a new commander—a Frenchman named Levassoult, whom she afterwards married.

Unfortunately for the husband, the wedding was private, only witnessed by two of his countrymen, MM. Bernier and Saleur. Scandal arose, of which her stepson Aloysius took advantage, and a mutiny arose in his interest, before which the Begam and Colonel Levassoult were obliged to fly. They left Sardhana on an October morning in 1795, intending to seek refuge with the British brigade under General McGowan, then quartered at Anupshahr on the Ganges. The lady was in her palanquin; the husband, armed, rode by her on horseback; and they had with them their portable property, cash and jewels, to the value of some twenty thousand pounds. This being known determined the course of events. Some of the soldiers started to pursue and plunder the fugitives. They were soon overtaken; the Begam was wounded, or, as some suppose, wounded herself, and the unhappy Levassoult, believing that she was slain, put a pistol to his temple and shot himself dead. The Begam, who had escaped with a flesh-wound, was taken back to Sardhana and kept three days bound under a gun-carriage, where she was kept alive by the care of a faithful female servant.

A reign of terror ensued, but it was swiftly suppressed by Thomas, who came gallantly to the aid of his old mistress. The restoration was complete and final, nor did the Begam ever again yield to the weakness of a Grande Duchesse. On the fall of Delhi in 1803, the Begam at once submitted and repaired to the camp of the victor.

As her palanquin was deposited at the door of Lake's tent, the General (who was at dinner) hastened out to receive his distinguished visitor. In a flush of hospitality and post-prandial excitement Lake caught her in his arms as she got out, and gave her a hearty kiss. But the astute lady was equal to the occasion. "See! my children," said she, turning to her astonished attendants, "see how a father receives his repentant daughter." She was confirmed in her possessions on both sides of the Jumna; and for the next thirty-three years maintained a prediatized rule in her little capital. Here she kept up great state. The simple-hearted Heber relates a sensational story of her having buried a slave-girl alive in those times. The true fact out of which this tradition arose is believed to have been that some of her servants having attempted to burn down her house in aid of a scheme of intended plunder, concocted by some of the soldiery, she inflicted corporal punishment upon them from the effects of which one of them died, and was thrown into a dry well. This is Sleeman's account, who knew the place and people well. He testifies that "the Begam's object was to make a strong example. . . . Had she failed she would have lost that respect without which it would have been impossible for her to retain command a month."

In 1834, finding her end approaching, she made preliminary dispositions in regard to her property.

By deed-of-gift she transferred the bulk to David Dyce, the son of her manager by a daughter of the late Walter Reinhardt, or "General Sombre," as he was usually called. She sent the Pope a letter covering a remittance of £13,700, and informing his Holiness that she had built and endowed a church of which "she was proud to say that it was admitted to be the finest in India." She added that she had bequeathed a lakh of rupees (say, £10,000), for the support of a college at Sardhana and a similar sum for the support of an Episcopal see which she prayed the Holy Father to constitute there. Another lakh was left to the general purposes of the Catholic Church in India; 30,000 rupees were bestowed on the cathedral church at Agra, the interest of half a lakh was settled for the relief of the local poor and the same to the poor of Calcutta, while a third sum of like amount was devoted to charitable purposes in England. After her death, which occurred two years later, the heir confirmed all these dispositions, and found himself possessed of a residuary estate yielding nearly £20,000 a year. With this fortune he visited England, where he married and died under circumstances which need not be further stated here. His widow ultimately married again, and is now the wife of Lord Forester. In addition to the church, convent, and college, the Begam left a handsome monument of herself in the shape of a palace which like them is still extant in good preservation.

THE SITUATION IN EGYPT.

ATTACK ON THE KHEDIVE'S PALACE.

A SERIOUS incident has occurred at Cairo. In a recent telegram the Alexandria correspondent of the *Times* mentioned M. Lavison, a Russian subject and political agent of the ex-Khedive Ismail, as a constant intriguer against the Egyptian Government and British interests in Egypt. On Sunday, Sept. 26, M. Lavison, assisted by an armed body of Albanians, broke into the outbuildings of the Khedive's palace known as Ismailia, in Cairo, asserted his possession of it in the name of "the Khedive Ismail," and proceeded to destroy part of the out-buildings, so as to make an entrance-way. On being summoned to withdraw he declined to do so. The Cairo correspondent of the *Times* says:—"M. Lavison alleges that the property seized was not the palace itself, but an adjacent outbuilding, to which, he asserts, Ismail Pasha's claim is undoubted. In support of this his friends maintain that the property in question is the subject of separate litigation before the courts, and that it does not form part of the ex-Khedive's colossal claim, which is the subject of diplomatic action. Having seized the property, whatever it was with armed Albanians, he was invited to evacuate the palace, and cla

has been enormous, and during the whole of this period the Government offices in Calcutta were available. Take these as a double outlay. If the annual movement to Simla is prohibited for the future, the Government buildings lately erected might be used to locate more British soldiers in the hills during the hot season. They have not cost more than the barracks at Dalhousie, where Rs. 80,000 were spent on each barrack, in which eighty men only were located. A question of this nature relative to the advisability or otherwise of the annual migration to Simla would probably be discussed at a meeting of the Indian Council in London, and it would be certain to be settled in favour of the movement, as probably some of the lately appointed members have personal friends and relatives who much like the change to Simla for six months of the year, and are quite indifferent as regards its costing the Indian Government annually 60,000*l.* or 70,000*l.* It has often been stated that the Government officials could not do their work in Calcutta in the hot season. How is it that all the merchants, bankers, lawyers, judges, and editors of newspapers can do their work?

THE RETURN OF THE NATIVES.

On Sept 1, the troupe of natives who have for so many months formed the centre of attraction at the Exhibition started off for their Indian homes early in the morning from the quarters they have occupied in the queer village on the Queen's Gate side of the South Kensington bazaars. It speaks well for all who were concerned in the arrangements for the transport, lodgment, feeding, and sanitary care of this interesting party, that they have left, after their long stay and hard work, an unbroken company, and in satisfactory health. No expense or trouble was spared to secure a successful result by those who assumed the responsibility for carrying out the project of the Royal Commissioners to have an Indian bazaar in full operation in the centre of London, with a high type of the Indian *mistri* daily engaged in the operations of skilled handicraftsmen. The remarkable interest taken by the public in this feature of the Exhibition, the crowds which collected to watch Nasir Hosein painting, his beautiful miniatures, or the superb Shahban, portly and proud, winding his silks, or the red-turbaned imps sitting like a row of sparrows on their uncomfortable perch, working the coloured bits of wool into the fabric of a carpet, or the aged Munahal thumbing and moulding his clay into quaint forms of animals and men proved the happiness of the inspiration which had been so admirably carried into effect.

On Tuesday morning, Sept. 28, the men all mustered in the Durbar Hall, attired in their best, to be paraded for the last time, and Dr. Tyler, who has been untiring in his exertions to secure them their comforts, to maintain their health, to provide them with some amusement, and, a task not the least difficult, to preserve them from the temptations to which they were constantly exposed, addressed them in a congratulatory speech, which seemed to be of great eloquence, and was certainly of adequate length. At an early hour on Thursday morning they departed, bag and baggage, to embark on the Parramatta, having spent Wednesday in taking leave of the many friends they had made among the staff of the Exhibition, the police, some of whom had picked up enough of their lingo to converse with them, and, last but not least, not a few fair damsels employed in various services about the establishment. Dr. Tyler expressed himself as very well pleased with the general conduct of the troupe during their stay. They ran great risk of being spoiled by the attentions they received from all classes—from royalty down to working men and women; but their discipline was fairly maintained from first to last. They must carry back with them a lasting memory of the grace and favour with which they were treated by her Majesty the Queen, the Prince of Wales and other members of the Royal Family, the *bonhomie* of Sir Philip Cunliffe-Owen, and the constant and generous attention to their wants displayed by the firm who assumed the heavy liability for their journey.

THE PROPOSED IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

The Prince of Wales has intimated to the committee formed to collect funds for a testimonial to him as executive president of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, that he cannot accept any personal present; but that he should be most grateful if the subscribers would allow the funds collected for that purpose to be added to the fund for establishing the proposed Imperial Institution for the Colonies and India on the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee. The committee have informed his Royal Highness of their pleasure in acquiescing in his suggestion.

A preliminary meeting of bankers and merchants of the City of London was held on Monday afternoon at the House, on the invitation of the Lord Mayor, to consider the letter of the Prince of Wales inviting co-operation in the formation of an Imperial Institute of the Colonies and India as the memorial of her Majesty's Jubilee by her subjects. The Lord Mayor, who presided, said they were met to consider the letter which the Prince of Wales had done him the honour to address to him on the subject of the commemoration in some special manner of the approaching jubilee of her Majesty's reign, and of the formation of an Imperial Institute of the Colonies and India as such memorial. He thought that the citizens of London would be highly complimented by being placed in the forefront of a movement which was not confined to the city or to the kingdom, but would embrace the whole of the English-speaking communities, wherever they might be found. Having read the Prince's letter and his reply, the Lord Mayor went on to say that he thought they would take for granted that there was a general desire and a general anxiety that the coming jubilee of her Majesty's reign should be commemorated in some special and adequate manner. It would be seen that the movement had no political or party character; it would take the form considered to be the most useful and the most acceptable; it would be joined in by all classes and creeds; and from it great benefits to this country might be expected to be derived. There would naturally be very many details to be hereafter settled, which he thought would depend a great deal on the amount collected; but he ventured to believe that the Prince of Wales's suggestion would be considered a singularly appropriate one for commemorating the royal jubilee, and would be supported by all classes of her Majesty's subjects. He had called that meeting as a preliminary step to launching the Mansion House Fund before the public. The Governor of the Bank of England moved that a small consultative committee, to be selected by the Lord Mayor, should be appointed to consider the best steps to be taken to raise the fund. Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Evans seconded, and Mr. J. S. Morgan supported the resolution which was put and carried by acclamation.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China—At an extraordinary general meeting of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China on Oct. 20 the directors will recommend an interim dividend for the half-year ended June 30 last, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax.

The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China has declared a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, tax free, for the half-year ending June 30 last, and 25,000*l.* has been carried forward to next account.

The Eastern Extension Telegraph Company notify that the accounts for the half-year ending June 30 last show, subject to audit, a balance of profit of 66,230*l.*, after payment of the interim dividend for the first quarter. The directors have declared a dividend for the quarter ending June 30 of 2*s.* 6*d.* per share, free of income-tax, payable on Oct. 15, and decided to carry forward the balance of 34,980*l.* to the next account. In consequence of the diminution of dividend of revenue the directors do not feel justified in paying any bonus for the past half-year.

The Delhi and Lodnon Bank.—The report of the directors of the Delhi and London Bank (Limited) for the half-year ended June 30, shows that the net profit amounts to 4,413*l.*, which sum, added to the balance of 363*l.* brought forward from the previous half-year, gives a total at credit of profit and loss account of 4,776*l.*, and this sum the directors propose to deal with as follows—namely, 4,220*l.* for the payment of a dividend for the past half-year at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, payable on and after Oct. 25, leaving a balance of 555*l.* to be carried forward to next account. The directors regret that the profits of the bank for the half-year will not permit of a larger dividend being paid than that above-named, but the reduced amount is consequent upon the great fall in the rate of exchange, and upon the long continuance of a very serious depression in all branches of trade and enterprise in India, which has interfered with and curtailed operations that for years past have steadily yielded considerable and satisfactory returns.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, October 18.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·763
Temperature of the Air	81·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·2
Dew Point	74·0
Relative humidity of Air	·773
Amount of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	2·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 p.m.)	86·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	77·6
General Direction of Wind	SE, ESE, SE, SSE, S, SE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	473

* From midnight to midnight.

ANTI-CLERICAL FEELING IN ITALY.

A demonstration took place in Naples on Sunday, Sept. 26, which had been organized by several Liberal associations in order to protest against clerical interference in the affairs of the city. As the procession was passing, quietly enough, along the Toledo, the principal street in Naples, it was attacked by a band of the clerical party, led by a former gendarme of the Pontifical army. The latter raised the seditious cry, "Long live the Pope-King!" A hand-to-hand fight ensued, in which the Clericals got the worst of it. The police and the carabineers arrested a number of the assailants, including their leader, and so secured the Liberals an opportunity of continuing their route. The proces sionists had, however, to sustain a renewed attack as they returned home, when again the aggressors were defeated, and many further arrests were made.

A Naples correspondent of the *Times* says:—"The recent indulgence shown by Leo XIII. to the Jesuits is bearing its natural fruit. From north to south the press is full of indignation, and is taking up arms against this unexpected display of Papal retrogression. Yesterday was the anniversary of the day on which the Italian troops entered Rome by the Porta Pia and restored to it its character of the capital of Italy. The grand festivities were necessarily local; but from all directions we hear that the occasion would be used for making a strong anti-clerical demonstration. It is to be regretted that this should be so—the lion and the lamb appeared to have lain down peaceably together; but this imprudent act of the Pope has awakened a *furore*. I am old enough to remember the scenes which were witnessed in Naples when the Jesuits were expelled by Ferdinand II. in 1845 or 1846. I forget the precise year, but the animus shown by the crowds, cowardly and indecent as I thought and think, ought to have been a warning to the Supreme Head of the Church not to venture on such a dangerous measure as that which has created so much effervescence. 'By the brief of the Pope dated the 13th of July, the Jesuits have acquired the privilege of being responsible to no one, not even to the Bishops or other ecclesiastical authorities. The Bishops cannot subject them to their jurisdiction, and for this reason there is much illfeeling among the clergy'—so says the *Roma*. On the part of the many-headed people, every one knows that the feeling is most hostile. So that Leo XIII. has managed to change blessings into something very different towards himself."

FRANCE AND MADAGASCAR.

The relations between France and Madagascar have become critical. The French Resident at Tamatave has presented an ultimatum, demanding the withdrawal of the Appendix to the Treaty of December 17, the nullification of the Bank Charter, and the concession of an unlimited territory for the French "installations" at the Bay of Diego Suarez. The Hovas are resolved to maintain the Appendix. It is reported that the French Resident is on the point of leaving Antananarivo, and an uneasy feeling prevails in consequence. Trade is likewise much depressed.

It is perfectly clear that the Hovas have not yielded to the "moral ascendancy" of the French Resident, M. le Myre de Vilers; and the principal mouthpiece of the Foreign Office, the *Temps*, is constrained to admit that the state of affairs is a source of pre-occupation to the French Government, and, after drawing up a long indictment against the Malagasies, seems to be endeavouring to prepare public opinion for the adoption of stronger measures. The *Temps*, as might be expected, imputes the conduct of the Hovas not to the natural resentment of the Court of Madagascar and its people against a Treaty, which the French Resident is not in a position to enforce, but to their naturally vicious disposition, encouraged "by the English Methodist Missionaries." It is quite clear that, if France thinks it worth her while to effect the conquest of the island, she possesses the means of doing so. But it remains to be seen whether, after condemning M. Jules Ferry for his pertinacity in conquering Tonquin, the present Cabinet is prepared to repeat his policy in Madagascar. With a sufficiency of men, time, and money there can be no doubt as to the issue, but in the present aspect of European affairs it is questionable whether public opinion in France will sanction the organisation of an expedition to Madagascar to counsel the Malagasies to recognise the Protectorate of France. The grievances of France are thus stated by the organ of the Foreign Office:—

"The French Resident, compelled to fight the Hova Government hand to hand—*pied-a-pied*—to secure respect for our rights and protection for his own person, is struggling against incessant intrigues at the Court, which is acquiring an evil notoriety by its vices and crimes. The Treaty of December 17th, which put an end to a campaign badly entered upon, and unskilfully conducted with inadequate means, was no sooner signed than the Prime Minister, that despot who rules over Madagascar, sought to evade the obligations of the Protectorate. The first contention arose out of the delimitation of the Bay of Diego Suarez. Then came the question of the Royal Bank conceded to a British Syndicate, which was to have the administration of the Customs revenues in guarantee for a loan of twenty millions of francs. The motive was so transparent that not one moment's doubt as to its character was possible. The object of the Prime Minister and his advisers was to compel us to evacuate Tamatave, which we had a right to occupy until the payment in full of the war indemnity of ten millions of francs. Once having re-occupied Tamatave, they would have found means to tear up the Treaty and denounce the Protectorate. If satisfaction have been given to M. de Vilers for the insult offered to him by the Prime Minister's son, it was simply because the time did not appear to the Prime Minister to have arrived when he could safely throw off the mask. In all these intrigues the hand of the English Methodists is to be clearly detected."

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT IN SCOTLAND.

An accident, as novel as it was shocking, occurred on Saturday afternoon, September 25, at the Crarae Quarries on Loch Fyne, a few miles below Inverary. The quarries are the largest in Scotland, and contain an almost inexhaustible supply of the best granite for street-paving. The Corporation of Glasgow are the largest customers of the lessees, and each of the "monster blasts" has been attended with more or less ceremony, the Lord Provost of Glasgow and the members of the corporation being always invited. A "blast" was arranged for Saturday, a special significance being imparted from the fact that it marked the jubilee year of the Police and Statute Labour Committee of charge of the Glasgow Corporation. With this view, the gunpowder was increased to seven tons. Many of the members of the corporation, accompanied by their wives and other members of their families, and a large number of the general public, left the city in the morning on board the Clyde steamer Lord of the Isles, for the quarries, the company numbering upwards of a thousand. The quarries are situated on the face of a hill, which rises almost perpendicularly from the edge of the loch to a height of about 150 ft. The blast is prepared by a chamber being bored in the face of the rock at a distance of 30 ft. from the water-level, and extending inwards for 60 ft., with branch chambers of 20 ft. each in length to the left and right, starting from the innermost point of the main chamber. These cavities are filled with the charge, which is exploded by electricity. The steamer arrived off the quarries shortly after one o'clock, and was brought up just within a mile from the shore. The signal for the explosion was given by the steamer sounding her steam-whistle. The charge was immediately fired, and in less than a minute the whole face of the quarry heaved outwards, between 60,000 and 70,000 tons of rock being dislodged, and the operation proving one of the most successful that has ever been performed. The smoke having somewhat cleared away, the steamer was taken a little nearer the shore, and those of the passengers, who desired to do so, were allowed to land in boats to examine the results of the blast. About 300 persons, many of them being ladies, were landed upon the beach, and proceeded to the quarry, which has interiorly the shape of a horse-shoe. Before many minutes had elapsed members of the party at all points seemed suddenly, and in the midst of the most animated conversation, to be overpowered by some mysterious influence, and they fell motionless to the ground. The officials realising that the catastrophe was due to choke-damp, called to the visitors to run; but in the general consternation the warning was either not understood by many, or they found themselves powerless to act upon it. For some minutes people continued to fall, most of them without uttering a cry, and to lie upon the ground, to all appearances as if dead. Others, however, went into convulsions. In this way, in the course of a few minutes, from eighty to a hundred persons were prostrated. Several of those behind ran to the assistance of their falling companions, and were themselves disabled by the gas. Six of the men affected died in a few minutes. Assistance was soon at hand, and all the sufferers were soon conveyed into the open air and attended to by several doctors who were among the visitors. The steamer, which had gone for a trip with those who did not land, returned at three o'clock, and the dead and suffering were placed on board and conveyed to Greenock, the worst cases being removed to the infirmary. The following is a list of the dead:—James Shaw, seventeen, son of Bailie Shaw, accountant, Glasgow; Councillor Thomas Duncan, aged sixty-four years, Glasgow; Matthew Waddell, restaurant-keeper, Glasgow; John Small, retired blacksmith, Dalry; Matthew C. Steel, jeweller, Belfast; Peter Stevenson, seventy-five, philosophical instrument maker, Edinburgh; ex-Bailie Young, Glasgow (died in Greenock Hospital on Sunday morning).

WHAT *TRUTH* THINKS OF THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

Truth contains an article on the Civil Service as an opening for our boys. In regard to the Indian Civil Service the writer says:—

In addition to the Home Civil Service, there is, I need scarcely remind the reader, a gate open to the fond parent and ambitious youth in the great and magnificent Civil Service of India. The real, though not usually avowed, object of this splendid institution, is to do for the Indian population—at vast expense and, generally speaking, more or less badly by means of Europeans—work which the natives of India are both able and anxious (if we would only allow them) to preform for themselves cheaply and well.

The pay of the Indian Civil Service is notoriously very good. But, this notwithstanding, I do not think that I should select the life for any one in whom I took an interest. Personally I may say this, that it would take a vast amount of cash quarterly to make me consent to live, year after year, in a Turkish bath, with no one to talk to but the shampooers, and nothing whatever to say to them. Now this is precisely what life in India is to the great majority of the Civil Servants. Of course, now and then a man may be found who is lucky in his location and surroundings. He gets sent to some comparatively cool and healthy place, and within reach of pleasant society. But what is the usual lot of the Indian Civil Servant in the plains? He is put down in a place hot enough, as somebody says, to make the unfortunate fowls lay their eggs hard-boiled; a place so close and stuffy that he can neither write, read, eat, drink, sleep, nor even smoke his cigar, without some unfortunate creature of a native waving a huge fan or punkah over his head; a place (as a general rule) hideous beyond all description, with nothing to refresh the eye but dust, and the rank and monotonous green of tropical vegetation, which may pass muster well enough when relieved, as for example, in the West Indies, by glimpses of blue sea and picturesque mountains, but which becomes almost intolerable in its sameness when relieved by nothing but here and there a withered leaf. Around him live people who would, no doubt, be very interesting if he could get to know them. But, by reason of faults and prejudices on both sides, he can't. He considers them his inferiors. They consider him unclean. They neither eat, drink, nor, except upon matters of business, talk to him. In despair and a violent perspiration he is forced, two or three times a week, to ride thirty or forty miles for the purpose of drinking brandy and water (both bad) with the nearest European, with whom he has probably nothing in common but colour. Sometimes the two unfortunates catch a third, and then they go "pig-sticking," or tiger or elephant-shooting, and in the variety of an extremely uncomfortable kind of picnic, and in the excitement of avoiding some half-dozen rather unpleasant modes of death, they try to persuade themselves for a few days that their life is worth living. But in their hearts they know it is not, and they would gladly (at least, all I ever came across would) exchange their highly-remunerated misery for three hundred a year certain in any English country town. English country towns are, as a rule, not exciting; but the dullest of them is lively compared with the plains of India. I suppose the way in which the lad going up for the Indian Civil Service examinations argues is this:—"I may possibly, at some future time, marry, and subsequently die, leaving a widow and orphans; for the sake of these unrealised and potential dear ones, I am willing to make a Strasbourg goose of myself, enlarging my liver beyond all decency and comfort—in fact, melting myself into money, which I can't spend with any satisfaction while I live, or take with me when I die." This, I suppose, is the argument. It sounds mighty noble and mighty fine. But, upon my word, I would sooner be a moderately-successful crossing-sweeper—certainly, I would far sooner be a member of the Home Civil Service. The gentlemen of the London public offices may be less highly remunerated than their brethren of the Indian Civil Service; but, at any rate, they enjoy better health. Their work during office hours may be dull; but at least they can find something to do and somebody to talk to in their hours of leisure. From their offices they sally forth every afternoon in any character they please—men of fashion, men of pleasure, and "thoroughly domesticated" men (as the advertisements say), athletes, literary men, men of science, whist players, and men knowing in horseflesh. To each and all of them, London and its suburbs offer an unlimited field. Moreover, they can enter upon it with light hearts and minds free from carking cares and anxieties. Unlike other men, they need not fret and worry about their incomes. Their incomes are made for them mechanically (as a Thibetan's prayers are said by his praying-mill), and paid monthly. Other men carry their business with them, wherever they go; but when the Civil Servant puts on his hat to leave his office, it roofs the mind of a free man—free, at any rate, until ten o'clock next morning.

SEIZURE OF ENGLISH FISHING-BOATS.

The Paris correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs:—"Two English fishing-smacks, the Queen, of Shoreham, and the Inca, of Jersey, were brought into the port of Havre on Saturday night, Sept. 25, by a French garde-pêche. The smacks are accused of having violated the Fishery Convention of 1843, by having undersized oysters on board. They had just received on board about 48,000 oysters from a fleet of sixteen small smacks, and were about to convey them to England. It was about midnight when the French garde-pêche appeared on the scene, and sent an armed boat's crew to haul over the smacks and to examine the oysters. A certain proportion being found to be undersized, the smacks were taken charge of; the masters of the two fishing-boats were removed to the French cutter, put in irons, and brought to Havre at the same time as their vessels. The smacks were released on Tuesday. The fishermen were permitted to sort their oysters under the supervision of the French authorities, and out of the total number of about forty-eight thousand, not more than five per cent. were found to be under the proper size. The Queen left on Tuesday for Shoreham with those oysters on board which had passed the inspection of the French authorities.

ATTACK ON CHINESE ATTACHES.

Ly Chang, an attaché of the Chinese Legation in Paris, was going home to his house in the Place Victor Hugo, along with a friend named Ah Sin, and when near the Arch of Triumph, a man accosted them and asked for alms in a threatening tone. Being refused he rushed savagely on them with an American knuckle-duster. The two Chinese gentlemen had only umbrellas to defend themselves with; but they used them with such effect that the aggressor, who was arrested, was suffering from internal hæmorrhage. The two victims, Ah Sin especially, will have to be under medical treatment for a long time.

SOCIALIST DISTURBANCES IN LEIPZIG.

On Monday night, Sept. 27, a fight occurred in Leipzig between a party of Socialists and the police, which at one time threatened to become a serious affair. About four hundred Socialists marched in procession to the railway station accompanying a Socialist named Schumann, who had been peremptorily ordered to leave the town. They carried a red flag at the head of the procession, and on the way the police demanded that the flag should be given up to them. The Socialists refused and a fight ensued. The police, being in small force, were beaten back; but on reinforcements arriving they succeeded in dispersing the Socialists, and arrested seven of their number, including Schumann.

MURDER OF A BISHOP BY A PRIEST.

The trial of the priest Galeote for the murder of the Bishop of Madrid, commenced at Madrid on Wednesday, Sept. 29. Great interest was manifested in the proceedings, and the court and adjacent streets were greatly crowded. The prisoner was pale and nervous, and several times interrupted the reading of the indictment. The counsel for the prosecution afterwards examined the prisoner, who gave an account of his life in Madrid in a somewhat excited manner, and explained the circumstances which induced him to assassinate the Bishop. The Counsel for the defence next cross-examined the prisoner, and the court then adjourned. The trial will last several days.

DESTRUCTIVE STORM IN AMERICA.

A violent storm of wind and rain passed over the district at the mouth of the Rio Grande del Norte on Tuesday, Sept. 28, causing immense damage. Two hundred houses in Brownsville, Texas, were destroyed, and many damaged; while in Matamoras, in Mexico, 300 buildings were levelled with the ground, many others being more or less damaged. Four hundred families have been rendered homeless at the latter place, and 150 in Brownsville. A four-masted steamer, supposed to be British, was wrecked fifty miles south of the mouth of the Rio Grande during the storm, but all on board were saved.

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THE ORIENTAL CONGRESS AT VIENNA.

A correspondent of the *Athenæum*, writing from Vienna, on Sept. 28, says:—"The Seventh International Congress of Orientalists assembled at Vienna at the beginning of the present week. It is as fully representative, perhaps, of Oriental studies as any of its predecessors, and bids fair to prove a thoroughly successful gathering. Great Britian is hardly so strongly represented as on some previous occasions. On the other hand, there are several distinguished members, both native and European, from British India. Another feature in the *personnel* of the Congress is the increased attendance of Oriental members from Egypt and Turkey. An informal gathering previous to the regular opening of the Congress took place on Sunday evening at the Grand Hotel, when such members as had arrived were most courteously and handsomely entertained by the Committee of Organization.

The Congress, which on this occasion has received the most cordial acknowledgment from the higher authorities of the country which it visits, was opened by the Archduke Rainer, brother of the Emperor of Austria. His Imperial Highness was supported by Dr. Gautsch, Minister of Public Instruction, by Prof. Baron von Kremer, and by the Burgermeister of Vienna, who severally addressed speeches of welcome to the Congress. Special addresses were also delivered by the representatives of the King of Sweden and of the Khedive, both honorary members. Speeches in connexion with donations of books to the Congress were then made, among the more important of which I may notice the remarks of Prof. Karabacek (who presented the first volome of the series of publications from the MSS. of the Archduke), as well as the effective speeches of MM. Schefer and Guimet, together with a few genial and well-timed remarks from Mr. R. N. Cust, of the Royal Asiatic Society.

The meeting then separated for the constitution of the sections, which were:—I. Semitic (with two subdivisions); II. Aryan; III. African; IV. section of Central and Further Asia; V. Malayo-Polynesian.

Two sections only met in the afternoon, the non-Arabian portion of the Semitic, and the Aryan. Of the former I defer my notice. The latter, under the presidency of Profs. Roth and Weber, was fittingly commenced by a motion, as practical as it is important, on the necessity of instituting systematic research into the languages of India. The motion was introduced by Mr. G. A. Grierson, of the Bengal Civil Service, and supported by Dr. Hörnle, of Calcutta, his fellow labourer in the great dictionary of the Bihari language at present in course of publication by the Bengal Government. The motion was warmly received, and it is earnestly to be hoped that the Government of India, which has completed its great gazetteer, may now see its way to a scientific survey of the manifold languages of the country. Mr. Grierson's motion was followed by a short paper from Prof. Cecil Bendall, of University College, London, who exhibited a palm-leaf manuscript and facsimiles of an inscription in a hitherto unnoticed character discovered by him in his recent visit to India. Prof. Ramkrishna Bhandarkar, of Poona, also gave a sketch of his recent work in the search for Sanskrit MSS. in Western India. Of the remaining proceedings of the Congress I hope to give an account in your next issue."

The *Times* correspondent, writing on Sept. 29, says:—"The Semitic section of the Oriental Congress listened to-day to an interesting paper by Professor David Henry Muller on the pronunciation of the Semitic sibilants, and to another by Dr. Ginsburg on the lately discovered Jerusalem Targum of Isaiah. Afterwards, the section was taken by Professor Karabacek to the Austrian Museum, to inspect the Archduke Ranier's celebrated collection of *papyri*.

The most important communication in to-day's sitting of the Aryan section was a paper by Mr. G. A. Grierson on the Hindi poets. In connexion with this paper the section unanimously adopted a resolution asking the Government of India to undertake a detailed survey of the Indian vernacular dialects, and to allot a certain proportion of the funds available for the purchase of Sanskrit manuscripts to the acquisition of ancient works in the vernacular tongues. Several other papers were read, among which Professor Jacobi's on Jainism and the worship of Krishna excited most interest.

In the African section Miss Amelia B. Edwards's communication on the dispersion of the antiquities found in Egypt was received with general applause, and her proposal to form a committee in order to catalogue them was strongly supported. Among the other communications the most important was that of Professor Dumichen. M. Naville placed on the table his great work on the Egyptian "Book of the Dead," and explained his method of preparing it. The section then closed its labours.

The presidents of the several sections, I should state, are M. Charles Schefer, Professor Thiele, Professor von Roth, M. Naville, Professor Schlegel, and Professor von der Gabelentz.

In the afternoon the burgomaster, Dr. Uhl, received the members of the Congress at the new Gothic Town-hall."

THE FRENCH PREMIER ON FRENCH POLICY.

M. de Freycinet, the French Premier, arrived at Toulouse on Tuesday morning, Sept. 28, and was received with great heartiness as he drove to the Prefecture. At two o'clock he received the authorities and deputations of the townsfolk of the Haute Garonne and adjacent departments, who presented petitions and memorials. Among them was a largely-signed petition praying for the immediate cutting of a canal between Narbonne and Bordeaux, to be navigable for ships of war, and thus enable the French naval forces to pass from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic, and *vice versâ*, without going round by the Straits of Gibraltar. One passage of this memorial would seem to show that feeling in the south is in a somewhat excited state:—"This creation is imperatively necessary. The economic crisis which we are suffering from, no less than the intrigues unceasingly got up against us by our hereditary enemies to prepare a fresh Sedan military or commercial, renders the construction of this canal daily more urgent." At seven o'clock a grand banquet was given in honour of the Minister at the Town Hall. M. de Freycinet, in his speech, after dwelling on the wisdom shown by the Republicans during the past fifteen years and the progress they had made in the direction of reform, urged the necessity of a permanent and systematic union of all sections of the Republican party. They should put aside all questions which divided them, and concentrate their efforts on those which formed a rallying-round for the majority. Such questions were the reform of the military institutions, the improvement of the finances, the revision of the fiscal system, the alleviation of the hardships of industry and agriculture, and social questions. He (the Premier) had no wish to preach State Socialism; but the State had to perform the duty of a guardian, and ought to bring forward and encourage reforms, use its endeavours to render the lot of the working, man less precarious, and labour to put an end to the antagonism between workmen and masters. The two Republican groups could agree on those questions as well as on the general direction of the home and foreign policy of France. There were not two ways of understanding foreign policy at the present time. France desired peace, frankly and resolutely; but a peace which cost her dignity nothing, which exacted no sacrifice of her rights. In no case would she abdicate her rank as a Great Power. In certain questions her intervention must be held in reserve; but when her interests were at stake her action must be vigorously exercised, and if her honour and dignity should be threatened, she must be prepared for all sacrifices. The Premier continued:—"Our relations with the Great Powers are established on the footing of mutual consideration. As regards colonial affairs, we must limit ourselves to that which we have. Our power is sufficiently extended; but although one may be one's own master in the matter of acquiring it is not the thing with abandoning one's acquisitions. We must hold to our present acquisitions, even the least profitable ones, and must organize and give fruitfulness to them. On some points the problem is far advanced towards solution, in a small number it is less clear; but we hope to solve it by moderate sacrifice, in conformity with the interest and dignity of France." M. de Freycinet then reverted to home policy. He said it was the duty of a Government to see that the laws were carried out. He could not conceive a Government consenting to be discussed or negligently served by those in its pay. His desire was liberty, limited solely by considerations of the national unity and public safety. Excess in language in the press was not dangerous so long as the Government was determined, as was the present Ministry, to repress disorder if it broke out. The Premier concluded his speech by appealing to all sections of the Republican party to unite on the common ground of concord, tolerance, mutual esteem, liberty, and progress.

At the close of the speech the audience broke out into enthusiastic cheering, and there were many shouts of "Vive Freycinet!" "Vive la Republique!"

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A NEW ENGINE OF WAR.

General Boulanger, being anxious to induce the Chambers to vote a large sum for the adoption of an entirely new engine of war, invited the Budget Committee to accompany him on Monday, Sept. 27, to Malmaison to witness experiments with a monster mortar destined for the destruction of fortifications. The mortar is said to be a most formidable weapon. The shell it throws is no less than one metre long. Its diameter is 22 centimentros, and its weight 110 kilogrammes. This projectile bursts by the action of a recently discovered chemical composition which is kept a secret. All that is known about it is that it produces all the effects of gun-cotton without having its inconveniences, for it can be transported easily and never explodes of itself. The experiments with the new mortar and projectile made a great impression on the members of the Budget Committee who witnessed them. Plates of solid steel were pierced and shattered to atoms, and solid stone walls were demolished with a few shots. The shell has a very strong steel point which enters in the walls of fortifications like a wedge into a block of wood. The projectile then bursts into thousands of pieces. The noise of the bursting of the shell is described as far greater than that produced by firing off the mortar. The members of the Budget Committee assured General Boulanger they would exert themselves to ensure the voting of the credit necessary for the adoption of the new invention. It appears that he demands 125,000,000 fr., in order that the French army may be supplied with an adequate number of these mortars and their projectiles.

THE RUSSIANS AND KASHGAR.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily News* writes:—The Russians have directed special attention for several years to Kashgar, and it is generally thought that they keep up relations with the numerous discontented Mahommedans of that rich Chinese province, in view of a war some day with China. Kashgar has been explored several times by Russian travellers, and recently by a young officer, M. Groubtchevski. According to his account, the condition of the Chinese there is a precarious one. It it known that they were expelled from the province in 1861, in consequence of the formidable revolt of the Dungans. They returned in 1877, after the death of Yakoub Khan; and the Kashgarians, who were weakened by the civil war, were not able to oppose serious resistance to the new Chinese invasion. The Kashgarians are at present excessively poor, thanks to heavy and arbitrary taxes of every kind which the Chinese administration has imposed upon the population. The slightest opposition to the Chinese system is immediately punished with the most refined cruelty. It seems certain that the Mahommedans in the province of Kashgar are ready at any moment to throw off the Chinese yoke and to take revenge upon there oppressors. Apparently they only wait for arms and a hint from Tashkend.

THE NAVY.

London Gazette, Oct. 1.

Admiralty, 27th Oct. 1886.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.—Hony. Lieut.-Col. and Paymaster J. C. Travers to have the hony rank of Col.

In accordance with the provisions of H. M.'s Order in Council of 22nd Feby, 1870—Capt. J. A. Poland, R. N., has this day been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

In accordance with the provisions of H. M.'s Order in Council of 22nd Feby, 1870—Staff Capt. R. C. Dyer has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Capt.

THE ARMY.

London Gazette, Oct. 1.

War Office, Pall Mall, 1st Oct. 1886.

2nd Life Guards:—Lieut. the Hon'ble C. E. Bingham, from the 3rd Hussars, to be Lieut., vice R. J. Beech, resigned.

5th Drag on Guards:—Lieut. G. Gordon resigns his commission.

Scots Guards:—Lieut. C. Crutchley has been seconded for service on the Staff.

Lieut. H. C. Beaumont, from the 4th Battn, Devonshire Regt., to be Lieut., vice C. Crutchley.

Royal Engineers:—the undermentioned Lieut.-Cols. and Cols., on completion of five years' service as Re imental Lieut.-Cols., are placed on half-pay, H. H. Jones, A. T. Storer.

The undermentioned Lieut.-Cols. and Cols., having completed five years' service as Regtl. Lieut.-Cols. have been placed upon the Ind an Superby List, Late Bengal:—Æ. Perkins, C.B., A. M. Lang, C. S. Thomsson, S. T. Trevor, G. New-march, R. C. B. Pemberton, R. Home, C.I.E., W. Jeffreys, D. Ward, E. T. Thackersy, V.C., C.B., and J. G. Forbes.

Late Madras.—J. Beatty, J. O. Hasted, J. G. Lindsay, and W. H. Burton.

Late Bombay:—J. Hills, C.B., J. Bonus, C. A. Goodfellow, V.C., E P. Gambier.

Regiment-l District.—Lieut.-Col. and Col. J. Penton, commanding the 100th Regtl. Dist. (the Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt. Royal Canadians), retires on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Major-General.

DAILY IMPORTS.—October 19.

From Liverpool.

Clan Drummond s—55 cases school slates, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 60 cases sulphuric acid, Latham Abercombie and Co.

Arabia s—15 cases colours, H. Tyebjee.

From Glasgow.

Clan Drummond s—50 cases whisky 30 cases wine and 40 cases rum, Manockjee Bhickajee.

From London.

Rohilla s—6 cases medicine, Rogers and Co; 360 cases brandy Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

From New York.

Arabia s—16 packages clocks, B. Rustomjee.

From Antwerp.

Draco s—151 cases glassware Hassam Ahmed.

From Marseilles.

Archimede s—100 packages lead ore, H. Goculdas.

DAILY EXPORTS—October 19.

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For Gibraltar.

Arabia s—2,000 cwt wheat, Ralli Brothers.

For London.

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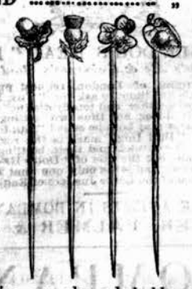

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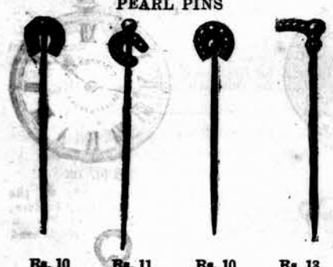

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Barmore, Bridge of Allan, 23rd June, 1881. W. J. VANSOMEREN, M.D., Surgeon-General (Madras Retired).

"THE CYCLIST," OF 5TH AUGUST, 1885, AT PAGE 1043, SAYS: "THILUM,"—when we introduced this preparation to our readers a few weeks since, we did so upon the experience of a proxy. Since then we have had the pleasure of a personal application, for one day last week, when riding from Daventry rather smartly, our right knee gave out, and it was with some difficulty we reached home. The application of "THILUM," however, to the knee joint that night, the next morning, and the following evening, *effectually settled the matter*, and we have felt nothing of the weak knee since. On a subsequent occasion, too, we mounted a tandem on which the handles were too low, and struck our thighs each time the pedals went round. A smart ride of ten miles upon this machine induced a painful bruise, and we fully expected being stiff and lame the next day. A good application of "THILUM," however, after a bath in the evening, *likewise settled this matter, and we felt no more of the inconvenience.*

A member of our staff speaks highly of it as a cure for *toothache*, and altogether it has, in our hands proved itself to be all that its introducers claim for it, *and we can, thoroughly and strongly, recommend it.*"

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Montpelier Riding School, Bath, November 25th, 1884. JAMES ROBERTS, Riding Master.

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LADIES' WATCHES.

FIG. 10. FIG. 11. FIG. 12.

FIG. 13. FIG. 14. FIG. 15.

THE above illustrations of Ladies' Plain Watches will serve to give a fair idea of the size, usually worn. Fig 10 is a keyless half-hunter; Fig. 11, a key less hunter; Fig 12, keyless crystal face; and Fig. 13, a key winding crystal face. The details of the case ornamentation exhibit, of course, an endless variety. In ordering, it will suffice to state whether the Watch is preferred plain, engine-turned, engraved, enamelled, or jewelled, and the dial of gold or of white enamel. The seconds hand is generally dispensed with in Ladies' Watches.

Watches with lever movements will be as large as illustration No. 10. Still smaller sizes can only be made in cylinder, and they cost more in proportion, as they measure less. Fig. 15 represents the smallest size we make in this plain form. Rs. 125.

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Do. crystal faced, like illustration 12	40 0
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Do. hunting, like illustration 11	65 0
Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10	70 0
Do. half-hunting, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 10	130 0
Do. hunting, white enamelled dial, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 11	125 0
Do. crystal face, 18-carat, like illustration 12	95 0
Fig. 10, half-hunting, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial	175 0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, keyless, lever, enamelled	200 0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial	150 0
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